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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXI NO 240 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

PANDIT MALAVIYA VOTES FOR A. I. C. C MEETING

To Give New Lead To Country

Indo-Jap Agreement Doomed?

Out Of The Gloaming.

Ex-Judge Le Rossignol's Punjab record is following him, for he neither believes in facts nor documentary evidence. He must have his own ways of arriving at his brand of truth, which is something different from the recognised article. These Punjab officials are a queer lot they have their own standard

* * * *

When Sir Hubert Carr said that European Chambers had endorsed the W. P. immediately the whole case came within the jurisdiction of the Lahore ex-Judge, and he at once gave his supplementary ruling—that it was untrue.

* * * *

Frank Lyall, who knows all about everything, said the "influence" which the Congress exerted on European firms" in Bombay was a species of "blackmail" We wonder what he calls the influence exercised over Hoare by the India Defence League.

* * * *

There is also the I.C.S. influence over the Indian Government and Whitehall. What adjective or substantive would correctly describe that. "Zoolum" perhaps.

* * * *

The British Government have refused Tshekedi permission to go to London on the score that it is inopportune. They cannot have time to discuss the place of armaments in upholding justice, when it is so inopportune to disarm.

* * * *

The Nazi court is going to have a rehearsal of the Reichstag fire. Goering might kill two birds with one stone by speeding up the date of his next orgy of blood and fire.

* * * *

The Prussian Minister of Justice's new memoranda states: "Community of nation is community of blood." Is that the reason why they have been, and are, spilling a good deal blood in Germany just now.

* * * *

Sir Frederick Sykes denied that the Village Welfare Scheme meant more bureaucratization. Even though the Police Patil Mamlatdarr Deputy Collector, Collector and a whole bunch of official experts are to be there,—there will be complete freedom for the villagers to pay whatever additional sums are necessary for maintaining this new complicated machinery!

* * * *

There is 100 per cent democracy here,—the money to be paid by the people, the officers to rule the roost,—an equal division of work. Without such co-operation, the Governor rightly warned the Sardars, there can't be any progress.

* * * *

Sir Frederick wanted men of vision and at the same time practical men—just the sort to be found among our bureaucrats. His new slogan is to capitalise thought and will—not to be confused with funding pensions and allowances.

* * * *

"An absentee landlord is oftentimes one who tries merely to reap the advantages of his birth without accepting its responsibilities" said the Governor. We wonder what he would say of some of our Princes, who rule from Britain, America or even from Timbuctoo while they make merry on the dividends paid by the starving ryots.

* * * *

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY:

"The system is wicked, because to an extent far more than is immediately obvious it permits a privileged few to work their will on hundreds of thousands of defenceless people. But most of all is the system criminal because it uses England's overflow as a cork to choke down the natural expansion of the people."—C. L. R. James.

* * * *

Of course that doesn't refer to India where the British are the trustees, who will never have to render their account to their ward or to the court,—but only to the Colonies where some other equally effective relationship obtains.

EXPECTS MAHATMA TO SUMMON IT

To Mobilise National Forces Under One Banner For Swaraj Battle

CONGRESS SPLIT IS SUICIDAL

In a moving appeal to the country, Pt. Malaviya deprecates talks of two parties within the Congress and pleads for a united front.

According to him, there never was a time when unity within the Congress wasmore necessary in the interests of the country than it is to-day.

He appeals to Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to summon the A.I.C. C. at an early date to review the political situation and forge a militant programme of action for the early achievement of Swaraj.

MUSSOORIE, Oct. 9.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement to the Press:—

I do not agree with those who find fault with Mahatma Gandhi for having arrived at a decision, which he announced the other day imposing restraints upon his activities for the unexpired period of his sentence of imprisonment, however unjust the sentence was. I think that in view of his unconditional release and in the circumstances in which it took place, the decision announced by him was only one which a man of truth and honour like Mahatma Gandhi could arrive at.

But, in my opinion, in view of that decision and of the several announcements made after the Poona informal conference, and in view of the political conditions now existing in this country, and of all that is taking place in relation to it in England, and also in view of the general depression of trade and industry and widespread unemployment and the consequent intense economic suffering which our people are undergoing, it is very necessary that the All-India Congress Committee should meet at an early date to review the whole situation and to consider what programme of work, it should recommend to the country to adopt to bring about an important change in the situation.

It should not surprise anyone that there are differences of opinion among the Congressmen on some important issues, which the Congress has to deal with. But I have no doubt that the common sense and patriotism of our people will enable us to arrive at a satisfactory agreement at this critical juncture.

NEED FOR UNITY.

I deprecate the talk of two parties being formed within the Congress. There never was a time, when unity within the Congress was more necessary in the interests of the country than it is to-day. It is the bounden duty of the Congress, it being the oldest and most influential national political organisation in the country, to bring about such a unity and thereby to establish that greater unity among all political parties, which alone can

(Continued on page 8.)

ALLAHABAD DECISION

No Truce Between Indian Nationalism And Imperialism

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

There was a larger attendance to-day at the meeting of Provincial Congress workers After several hours discussion, it is understood that a resolution was passed on the motion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru seconded by Babu Purshottamdas Tandon reaffirming that the immediate political objective should be complete independence and to free India from Imperialistic exploitation, that there should be no truce between Indian nationalism and British Imperialism.

Another resolution is reported to have been passed deprecating the diversion of peoples attention to other activities involving a weakening of freedom's struggle.

A DENIAL.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon denies that he stated in a speech at Hyderabad that there were fundamental differences between him and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—A. P.

NEWS ON OTHER PAGES

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PILGRIMS TO WARDHA

Sevadal Leaders See Mahatmaji

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 11.

Dr. Hardiker, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya, Miss Sofia Somji, Mr. Kaleswarao and Mr. Bapineedu had interviews with Mahatma Gandhi yesterday and to-day.—A. P.

Run On City Banks

Following rumours that certain banks had sustained losses in the investment on loans on the shares of the mills belonging to the Currimbhoy Group, there was a great rush of depositors on Monday and Tuesday to withdraw money from their Current Accounts, resulting in nearly two crores of rupees being withdrawn.

The branch offices of the Central Bank of India, particularly the branch at Abdul Rehman Street (above), paid nearly Rs. 50 lakhs to depositors. There was a similar run on the Bullion Exchange branch of the Bank of India.

Mr. Pochkhanawalla, the Managing Director of the Central Bank told the "Chronicle" representative that the general run on banks had somewhat subsided since Tuesday afternoon. He further added that his bank had no dealings with the mills belonging to the Currimbhoy Group, and if any loans had been advanced on shares, the "loss would amount to a few thousand rupees only, and no more."

CARGO STEAMER ABLAZE IN BOMBAY DOCKS

Six Engines Labour To Extinguish Fire Causing Loss Over One Lakh

All the City Fire Brigades were at Princess Dock 'N' Shed on Wednesday night under Mr. Coombs, battling with the flames that were raging in the holds of the s.s. "Jalapalaka" which arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening from Burma.

The ship berthed at 3-30 p.m. in the afternoon and had on board large consignments of cotton waste and "Senna" leaves.

FIRE ALARM.

The fire was noticed at 10 p.m. and immediately the fire alarm was signalled.

Fire Engines from Carnac Bunder, Reay Road, Babulnath, Byculla, Fort, and Colaba were promptly on the scene. Inspector Kent of the Yellowgate Police maintained order.

HOSES LAID OUT.

The hoses were laid out and with copious supplies of water it was hoped to get the fire immediately under control, but it was found that two "holds" in the lower decks were well ablaze.

Mr. West, of the Salvage Corps, immediately set to work to attempt to save some part of the cargo. It was however not possible to get the fire under immediate control.

For well over an hour the fire engines steadily played their hoses on the burning holds and ultimately the fire was brought under control.

Five fire brigades left the scene thereafter, leaving one to stand by until the fire in the "holds" which was still smouldering was completely extinguished.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE

Extensive damage was caused to the cargo and the ship which is estimated to be over a lac of rupees. The cause of the fire is presumed to be due to combustion in the "hold" were the cotton waste was stocked.

The ship belongs to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay.

3 PASSENGERS WITH FOUR MEN DIE IN FLAMES

Air Liner Explodes In Mid-Air Thwarting Rescue Efforts

(Special Cables)

CHESTERTON (Indiana) Oct. 11.

An Air Liner from New York bound for Chicago exploded in midair and plunged down in flames in a near-by farm.

Three passengers and four members of the crew were charred almost beyond recognition.

The victims enveloped in flames made frantic efforts to escape screaming for help, while the intense heat prevented rescue efforts.

VITHALBHAI'S HEALTH

Bronchial Complications Develop, Says Latest Message

The following Radio message from Nyon was received by Mr. Gordhandas I. Patel at 3-30 a.m. on Wednesday:—

"Bronchial complications develop."

POLICE RAID COTTON FIRM

Take Alleged Satta Gamblers And Proprietor Into Custody

BOGUS PUNTER WITH MARKED COINS

Gives Signal For Thrush of Four Officers With Score Of Constables.

The Princes Street Police who are waging an unrelenting war on "satta" gamblers netted in ten persons and about Rs. 120 found on their person, in a "satta" raid they brought off on Wednesday at 11-30 p.m. in Sheikh Memon Street.

Armed with a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Seargeant Saunders, Sub-Inspector C. G. Desai and Sergeants Green and Greig with a score of constables raided the shop of Messrs. Rugnathdass and Co., Cotton Brokers in Sheikh Memon Street.

"SATTA" BETS.

The Company has its office on the second floor of the building and it was alleged that the Police suspected the firm was receiving "satta" bets and they therefore sent a bogus punter with marked coins and betting slips to the firm.

PROPRIETOR ARRESTED.

The Police took up their positions around the shop and on being given a signal by the bogus punter rushed into the shop and arrested ten persons including Mr. Ragnuthdass, the proprietor of the firm.

Several betting slips and Rs. 120 in cash was found on a search of the premises.

The arrested men were marched to the Princess Street Police Station.

TALKS LEAD NOWHERE.

Mody Reports Failure Of Negotiation To Govt. Of India

INDIAN INTERESTS ALL UNITE

Lancashire Thrown in Background Has No Place in Major Parleys in Simla.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The chances of the tripartie settlement are practically doomed. Not only the Indian and Japanese sides have registered a disagreement but that the talks with the Lancashire have been thrown into the background in a manner the Lancashire delegates probably never expected. The fact of the matter is that they have no big place in the present negotiations. Their only chance lay in a private understanding at the tripartite talks, and this understanding having been handicapped by the fact that India and Japan cannot come to terms outside the official conference circles. I am told that Mr. Mody is reporting this failure of the unofficial talks to the Government of India, informing them of the views of the millowners.

REDEEMING FEATURE.

The most encouraging development so far is an animity which have been brought about by the goodwill and compromise between the Indian mill interests and the cotton grower and handloom interests. The Government of India now knows how to proceed in the matter. The smaller industries whose case is particularly hard and has hitherto been overshadowed by the textile talks, have now got a hearing.

The Government of India have told Japanese of their plans to safeguard various industries and that if Japan found the solution by restriction of the imports with a view to give the needed protection to these industries the Government would not enforce a new act. Japan put on the test is playig up to the situation and as their delegation equipped with all relevant facts and figures, they would give their decision without delay. The negotiations are thus making good progress, but it is still doubtful whether these can be concluded in Simla.

FELLOW FEELING.

In the meantime, social functions continue to flourish and now the Japanese leader of the cotton delegation Mr. Kurata has decided to return the splendid hospitality shown to them all round by inviting a large number of guests to a dinner on Monday. Socially at any rate best of friendly spirit and relationship have been maintained throughout these delicate negotiations.

REMOVED BACK TO JAIL

Rajendra Prasad Continues Ill

PATNA, Oct. 11.

Babu Rajendra Prasad was suddenly taken back this evening to the Patna District Jail from, the hospital, where he has been undergoing treatment. The order for his removal was unexpected. His luggage was hurriedly got ready and he smilingly parted from his family. He is still ill. He was X-Rayed again to-day

General Awari who interviewed Gandhiji yesterday left Wardha for Nagpur to-day —A. P.

Mr. S. K. Basu, Mayor of Calcutta, is expected here to-morrow and will interview Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL

Mahmoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Pier. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 questions to be spiritually solved. (1366).

Can anybody recommend smart Harijan lad 9 or 10 to train and employ as office-boy in Fort! Address: Thomas, 16, Rampart Row, Fort. (1372)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a B.Com. or B.A. for a post in the Accounts Department on a starting salary of Rs. 60 per month for a business firm in Bombay. Appply to Box No. 7344, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a lady graduate to act as headmistress in a Girls' School at Rewa C. I. on the initial salary of the grade 80-5-100-10-150 with an emergency cut of 10 per cent. Apply to the Director of Education Rewa State, Rewa, with attested copies of testimonials. (7346).

Wanted a B. Com. and a B. Sc. (with Mathematics and Physics), for Union High School, Surat. Apply to the Principal, stating terms. (1356).

Rs. 110 Regular Monthly Salary. Appointed Already 100 Managers throughout India. Wanted 5 District Managers in Bombay Presidency. Cash deposit essential. Apply to:—Great Eastern Industrial Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (1367).

Wanted 10 clerks, 4 Ticket collectors, two Inspectors for Railway department. Apply with four annas stamps to D. P. Shamy. Supdt. Surin, Delhi. (1360).

Unemployed?— Booklet shortly published, "How Employments Secured." (Important—all possibilities). Advance eight annas stamps. Box No. 1371, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

For Catholics only few Rooms remaining in Dias Buildings, 54-E, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station. Newly oil-painted, clean and quiet locality. Rent including lights from Rs. 17 to Rs. 32 Apply sharp: A.R. Dias, Opp. Clock Tower. (1368).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Rupees 2,00,000 to be invested in sound immovable properties in Bombay. Apply Box No. 1370, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale a Secondhand Electric Lift by Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., for 3 persons, total height 50 feet, serving 4 landings, with all gates, erections and girders supports, complete, little used, in fair condition. Apply S. F. B. Tyabji & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25773. (7261).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Excellent Opportunity for Contractors and Public Works Department.—For Sale—Quantity of M.S. 78" rods in standard lengths by Dorman Long, rusty but excellent for reinforcement for concrete works. Apply: General Manager, The Tata Power Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (1365).

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 905 of 1933.

(1) Gopaldas Poonja, (2) Purshotam Jethabhai and (3) Khatau Khimji, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort in Bombay, carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., at Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

JADAVJI VASANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkopar outside the Fort in Bombay ..... Defendant.

To

JADAVJI VASANJI

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE NOTE that the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed this mortgage suit against you in this Court to enforce the mortgage in their favour of the property in the Plaint mentioned to secure the sum of Rs. 5,439-9-9 and praying for the preliminary mortgage decree and for other reliefs as mentioned in the Plaint herein.

AND PLEASE FURTHER NOTE that the hearing of the suit is fixed for 8th November, 1933, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and that in default of your appearing on the said date with all relevant documents the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1933.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Protho. & Snr. Master.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

7348

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Imperial Bank of India

The Bank will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, those days being Public Holidays (DIVALI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH.
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay, 7th October, 1933.

7339

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZI SAYED STREET, KHAN BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Owner Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government land together with messuage tenements or warehouses and premises standing thereon situate at Kazee Sayed Street, admeasuring about 141 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 739, New No. 6459, Old Survey No. 561, New Survey No. 2573, Cadastral Survey No. 326, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1342, Street No. 62 to 64 and bearing Collector of Assessment former No. 20, but now No. 19 and bounded on the East by a public road known as Kazee Sayed Street, on the West by a sweepers passage, and beyond that the property of Karsondas Nathu, on the South partly by the property of Mahomed Ali Dossaji and others and partly by the property of Punja Jayaram and others, and on the north by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, a Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

FROM

NEXT SATURDAY

A ROMANCE
of
Irresistible Gaiety

'GAY-CAVALIER'
'GAY-CAVALIER'
'GAY-CAVALIER'

or

RANGILA-RAJPUT

AJANTA DE LUXE PICTURE

featuring
The Famous Stars

MISS BIBBO
MASTER NISAR
KABULI

Miss AMINA, W. M. KHAN PRASHER, etc.

It's an M. BHAVNANI PRODUCTION

It's catchiest of catchy tunes will delight the hearts of thousands of Cine-goers

AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road.

THE FAMOUS SONGSTRESS
Miss PADMAWATIBAI BANARASKAR
and
THE WELL-KNOWN HARMONIST
Mr. SHANKARRAO KAPILESWARI
WILL GIVE

TWO GRAND
MUSICAL
CONCERTS

ON
SATURDAY, 14th October, 1933
at 9 p.m. and
SUNDAY, 15th October, 1933
at 4 P.M. at
SHRI FORBAS GUJARATI SABHA MANDIR HALL,
(Near Congress House), Girgaum Back Road

RATES:—Rs 3-6-0, Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 1-2-0 (with Tax)

Tickets will be reserved at the Hall from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Every Day.

Under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

GANDHARVA
NATAK
MANDALI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

The performances of the 11th and 18th next have been cancelled for rehearsals of

AMRIT-SIDHI

our new drama the grand opening of which will be on

Friday the 20th Oct. at 3-30 p.m.

Saturday the 14th Oct. at 8-30 p.m

SAVITRI

Sunday the 15th Oct. at 3-30 p.m

SWAYAMVAR

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

The plan of the new drama will be open at the theatre from Monday the 16th Oct. 1933.

Once Again! Once Again!
It has come
At
KOHINOOR
CINEMA

SEE HIM TO-DAY

Daily 3 Shows: 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW ON SAT. SUN AT 2-30 p.m.

YOUR DUTY !
TO
SEE and ADMIRE
India's and Prabhat's
1st Multicolour Talkie

SAIRANDHREE

FEATURING.
Miss LEELA; Miss SHAKUNTALA
Mr. NIMBALKAR; Mr. MANU
Master VINAYAK.

AT

Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

DAILY at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.

THE CARLTON
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY:
4; 6-30 and 10 P.M.

LAST OPPORTUNITY
to see the most adorable Musical Comedy ever Screened!

"ADORABLE"

WITH
JANET GAYNOR
HENRY GARAT

TO-MORROW

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Bengal Maru	5396	18 Oct.	28 Oct
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	10 Nov.
Penang Maru	5214	18 Nov	28 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	10 Dec.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	30 Oct
Terukuni Maru	12000	11 Nov
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	26 Oct
Yasukuni Maru	12000	6 Nov

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Talyo Maru	14500	15 Nov
Chichibu Maru	17000	28 Nov

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	27 Nov
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival.	Departure
Hague Maru	8th Oct.	15th Oct.
Havre ,,	24th ,,	13th Nov.
Tsurushima ,,	26th ,,	... ...
Havana ,,	9th Nov.	22nd Nov
Atlas ,,	23rd ,,	10th Dec
Shunko ,,	9th Dec.	23rd ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Raj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

A WOMAN OF MOODS

"More Memories" By Lady Oxford

Victorian and Edwardian days live again in the vivid pages of "More Memories," by Margot Oxford (Cassell).

The great figures of those days —Kings and Queens, statesmen and artists—are sketched with characteristic frankness, writes the "News Chronicle."

Gladstone she found the greatest of them all—"the most alive and arresting public figure of my lifetime." Of living public men she writes:

Mr. Baldwin: In spite of his defects his subtle mind and sterling character are the greatest assets the Conservative Party possesses to-day.

Mr. Lloyd George: He has an intelligence of the first order. His mercurial mind is always on the move; it is not given time to reflect upon the past or contemplate the future, but adjusts itself like a newly-wound clock to the time of day. Apart from his outstanding gifts of natural oratory the bedrock of his nature is a desire to help those who from poverty, misfortune, or lack of courage, are unable to help themselves.

A TOUCH OF GENIUS

Mr. Winston Churchil: He has a touch of genius. He is unchangeable, irreplaceable and lovable. Liberty, as he sees it, should be more of a flourish than a fact. Often as he has changed his allegiance, he remains what he has always been—a-dyed-in-the-wool Conservative. In spite of his many friends, he has few followers.

HER NOSE

Of herself she writes, no less frankly:

"I have always been an artist and a woman of moods. My sort of looks are of the kind that bore me when I see them on other people.

"My nose was not so bad before I broke it out hunting, but now it is more like a limb than a feature. I would not like to have had a keep-sake face; nevertheless, I would like to have been more beautiful, as I think I could have made a better job of it than many of the beauties that I have known."

Lady Oxford sums up the secret of happiness. "My life," she declares, "has been happier than that of any woman I have known, because I married a man whose mind was anchored when most men's are at sea, and whose love for me never usurped his interest in our conversation.

METROPOLITAN POLICE NOT QUITE HAPPY

Lord Trenchard's New Rules Cause Dissatisfaction Among Officers

Lord Trenchand's order for the compulsory retirement of superintendents at 50 and chief inspectors at 47 is causing considerable discussion within the ranks of the Metropolitan Police Force, says the "New Chronicle."

The order promulgated last July, provides that during the period of reorganisation superintendents and chief inspectors, on reaching these ages shall retire provided they have attained the maximum salaries of their respective posts and have qualified by length of service for pension at the rate of two-thirds of their salary.

Among the senior ranks of the force the contention is that the men to be compulsorily retired have reached the stage when their experience is most valuable to the police.

The younger men, however, contend that the older men, by remaining on when they have reached the senior posts, often spoil the chances of promotion for junior officers.

Actually the order for compulsory retirement affects, according to the Home Secretary, only eight superintendents and five chief inspectors. These men have in effect been given six months' notice to terminate their active police service.

The order comes into force next January, by which time it is more than probable that most of the men concerned will have handed in their papers Two of them have already resigned.

Elaborate preparations are in progress at Surat for extending a warm welcome to His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay on his arrival on October 27.

His Excellency will address a representative gathering of the patels of Gujarat on the same day prior to his departure for Bombay on October 28.—A.P.

HUGE COBRA KILLED

Laid Low After Fierce Struggle By Twelve Persons

HOSHIARPUR, (By Mail).

A cobra measuring six feet in length and one foot in girth was killed lately after a protracted struggle by some 12 persons near Boolobar, between Hoshiarpur Bajwara.

It had been a source of great danger to man and animal for along time. It used to attack passersby and had been responsible for several deaths.

A goat was its most recent victim.

Some of the oldest residents in the locality say that the reptile's age was much above their.—A.P.

Rugby.—John Laver, member of Dorset Gliding Club, in an officially observed flight spent 7 hours 22 minutes in air establishing a new British gliding record. He landed safely in heavy rain. Visibility was exceptionally low.—B. O. W.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Aso Vad 8. 1989
Muslim—Jama-dil-Akhar 21 1352
Parsi—Ardibehest 6 1303
Sunrise—6h. 31m.
Sunset—6h 19m
Hightide—5-38, 17-04
Lowtide—13-20, 23-34
PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 19th Oct 11h 15m. Last Quarter 11th Oct. 10h 16m. p.m.

Mrs. Naidu's lecture to Indian Christians, Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.
M C C team arrives by the s.s. "Mooltan" due at 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 13

Public meeting at Sir C. J. Hall to protest against Government's Currency Policy, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 14.

S. S. Ranpura, with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Mehta.—Dinshaw Bomanji son of Bomanji Dinshaw Mehta (Advocate) and brother of Manl Darabshaw Master and son-in-law of late Mr. Rustamji Nusserwanji Mehta aged 36. Died yesterday at 1-15 p.m., funeral at 8 a.m. to-day from his residence at Minocher Villa, Middle Colaba.

I. H. SCHOOL EX-STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Imperial High School Ex-Students' Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the Schol Hall.

INDIAN WOMEN UNIVERSITY.

The meeting of the managing committee "appointed to help the cause of Kurve's Indian Women University" will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Deccani Brahmin Sabha Hall at Girgaum, Bombay under the presidentship of Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhtankar.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION

The meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union adjourned for discussion on the points mentioned by Mr. S. V. Phadnis in his lecture on "Syllabus Reform Problem in our Presidency" will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

JAMIAT ASHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN.

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubben al-Muslimeen a public lecture will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the J.S.M. Hall, Maniar Building, Pydhownie. Mr. S. R. Sheik, will deliver a lecture on "Advantages and disadvantage of Science."

Mr. F. R. Bhathena will preside.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of August the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 951 among them the number of new admissions was 276 which included Hindus 232; Mussulmans 29; Parsis nil; Christians 15 and other class nil. The average daily attendance was 38.

BRAHMAN SABHA MHASKAR MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

During the month of September 1933. 52 women were admitted for delivery, and 8 women were admitted as pre-natal and post-natal in-patients into the hospital; 102 expectant mothers have been registered for observation. 197 women and 12 children received free advice and treatment in the Out-patient's Department.

The donations of Rs. 265-12-0 have been received during this month: Mr. M. V. Desai Rs. 101; Mr. G. M. Kale Rs. 50; Mrs. Bhide Rs. 15; Mr. V. L. Phadke and Mr. R. J. Gokhale Rs. 10 each; small donations of Rs. 79-12-0.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Takliwa" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 18th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Surat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 15th instant.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL—"Mirabai." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Tarzan the Ape Man." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"A Night In Cairo." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Adorable." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Eagle and the "Hawk." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"This Sporting Age". Daily at 6-30 and 10-0
MAJESTIC — "Atashi Toofan." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY "Sleeping Car." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sairandhree." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m. Time Signal
Commercial Bulletin.
Liverpool and New York cotton closing rates.
12 noon. Selection of Indian music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European music.
1 p.m. Bombay market: Opening rates.
6 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema (by kind permission of the management)
6-30 p.m. Moments Musical by Richard Meredith
6-40 p.m. Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Ltd. Present Harriet Cohen, Pianoforte and Lionel Tertis, Viola in A Joint Recital on Columbia records.
7-30 p.m. Cotton, silver, gold, seeds, wheat, Stock Exchange and other market prices.
8-45 p.m. European programme Weather report and News Bulletin.
Indian programme.
8-55 p.m. News in Hindi. Recitation of "Quasidas and Munajats" by Mrs. Syed.
9-15 p.m. Master Vasant, in Light music with Majid Khan, Sarangi.
11 p.m. Close down.

BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
9-15 p.m. A topical talk.
9-35 p.m. Midland Studio Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. The Roads of England: A play by L. du Garde Peach.
11-15 p.m. Dance music by the Casani Club Orchestra.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

The Three Arts Circle will meet at the "Regal" Cinema at 6-30 p.m. on Monday October 16.

SHRIMATI PADMAVATIBAI'S CONCERT.

Shrimati Padmavatibai, the well-known artiste of Benares in company with Mr. Shankerrao Kapleshwari, the Harmonist of Bombay, is giving two concerts on Saturday the 14th October at 9 p.m. and on Sunday the 15th October at 4 p.m. at the Forbes Gujrati Sabha Mandir Hall, near the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

Shrimati Padmavatibai is an accomplished artiste. She has been trained by Mr. Vaidkhan of Lahore.

GOVERNMENT'S CURRENCY POLICY

Protest Meeting At C. J. Hall To-morrow

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Currency League of India, to-morrow (Friday, the 13th October), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the Presidentship of Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji to protest against the Currency policy of the Government of India.

Names of the speakers will be announced later.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Mrs Naidu To Address Indian Christians

Under the auspices of the Indian Christians Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver an address to Indian Christians today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House (old Parsi Statue), Byculla on "Indian Christians and the Communal Problem in India". The lecture is open to the public.

SHARE BAZAR SETTLEMENT

Directors Will Meet To-day To Consider Question Of Defaulters

The Board of the Bombay Stock Exchange will meet to-day (Thursday) morning to consider the question of defaulters. It is said that three parties have not issued their "Kaplis," while three other members are reported to be making arrangements. In case of need, the Board will give time to make arrangements.

JURY FINDS PATHAN GUILTY

Accused Pleads Alibi To Homicide Charge Judge Reserves Orders

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Nadirshah Abdullakhan Pathan was found guilty of culpable homicide by the jury's verdict. Mr. Justice Shingne reserved passing orders till Thursday.

The charge was in respect of a fatal assault on one Zalmiakhan, a blind beggar.

The accused was living with the deceased and two others in the same room. He was formerly working as a boiler-maker, but had latterly been out of job, and used to receive help from the beggar. The latter asked for re-payment of a loan of Rs. 100, which the accused refused to pay.

FATAL BLOW.

From words they came to blows, and the accused dealt the beggar a blow with a knife which proved fatal. The accused ran away but was arrested after a hot chase.

The accused, in his defence pleaded 'alibi' and stated that he was not at the scene of the offence. He looked upon the deceased as a father, having been generously helped by the latter in his unemployment days. The deceased even used to deposit his savings with him. He had, therefore, no grudge against the deceased.

WISHES SUCCESS TO BALOO

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has written to Mr. Baloo as follows: "I wish you a splendid success at the forthcoming Municipal bye-election from the D Ward."

KINGSFORD-SMITH'S SUCCESS

Beats England-Australia Record By Forty Hours

WYNDHAM, Oct. 11.

Arriving at 17-12 local time Sir Charles Kisgsford Smith beat England-Australia record by 40 hours.

Scott took eight days, 20 hours and 47 minutes last year.—Reuter.

OLDEST A. D. INSTITUTION IN DECCAN

The Social Club, Poona, was founded in the year 1895. It has cultivated Dramatic Art and has won public esteem by creating cultured taste amongst the literate. The special feature of the institution is that it has given charitable performances in aid of various useful institutions irrespective of caste and creed and had thus given a substantial financial help amounting to not less than Rs. 26,000 in their hour of need.

Its staff is mostly composed of graduates and double graduates of Arts, Science and Medicine, Govt. servants, Professors, Priests, Artists, Contractors, Engineers etc. It has its own building in Poona and has newly extended it for the task newly undertaken.

The club has now undertaken a very difficult and most important, but very expensive, task of Indian Dramatic Research Work and Picture Gallery and has collected Records as far back as 1843 A. C. It intends to start a Dramatic School.

In order to facilitate the work Mr. D. J. Marathe, a member and a propagandist of this institution, is on tour in the Maharashtra for collecting funds etc. He has come over here and has been delivering several lectures in different Societies. We ardently wish that the citizens of Bombay will give a liberal—financial support to this landable institution.

The Revenue Officers' Conference was held yesterday at Bijapur. The conference decided that a scheme should be prepared to increase the usefulness of the Anti-Famine Institute with the co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

It was apparent that the managing body of the Institute wanted the Revenue Officers to initiate everything, while the Revenue Officers seemed willing to co-operate in any movement started by the Institute to ameliorate the conditions of the agriculturists.

MIXED BATHING SHOCKS UDVADA ORTHODOX PARSIS

Humorous Passage-at-Arms Between Counsel And Magistrate On Love Epistles And Photos Of Girls In Defamation Case

The final stage of the Udvada Defamation case was reached on Wednesday before Sir H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which Minocher D. Mirza charged Dinshaw B. Unwalla with defamation. Mr. N. Saher, Barrister, appeared for the complainant and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Chubb and Gagrat, Solicitors, defended the accused.

The facts of the case briefly are that there are two factions amongst the Parsis of Udvada. The complainant, a young man of about 25, applied for the post of a teacher in an Udvada school. The accused, who belongs to the opposite faction, on the representation of certain people at Udvada, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the school, expressing an opinion that the complainant was not fit for the post as he had led a gay life of Bombay.

NOT AN ULTRA-MODERN.

Interesting and amusing comments were made during Mr. Kanuga's address in defence. When he pointed out the impropriety young men and women freely associating together clandestinely, Sir H. P. H. Dastur stated there was nothing improper in it. Mr. Kanuga requested His Worship to consider this from the Udvada orthodox point of view and not from his own ultra-modern point of view, to which, the Magistrate retorted: "I am not ultra-modern for, I don't smoke or drink, and I haven't got even a single picture of an actress!"

When a long letter from a lady friend to the complainant was read, in which she complained of neglect, Mr. Saher burst out: "What can I do if someone falls in love with me. That is not my fault."

SENTIMENTAL RAMBLINGS.

A series of six letters written by the complainant when he was 17 years old from Bombay to a friend in Navsari, referred to about half-a-dozen different girls, with code word phrases interpolated, calling the girls by Mohamedan nick-names, and mentioning proposed surreptitious arrangements to take photographs of girls without their being aware of it.

His Worship regarded these letters as the ramblings of a sentimental fool, and that generally boys of that age were all the same in real life, except, possibly, the characters in a novel.

MIXED BATHING.

There was a reference to mixed bathing, probably, the first and only incident of its type at Udvada, when the complainant is alleged to have gone for sea-bathing with two girls, against which Mr. Kanuga made severe strictures as being absolutely against the sense of propriety and decency of the Udvada orthodox section.

Humorously commenting on such orthodox views, Sir H. P. H. Dastur said he would not mind inflicting a fine on the accused if that would set an example for Udvada opinion and cause it to advance progressively. With equal humour, Mr. Kanuga reminded His Worship that he was not on the Bench as a Reformer of social behaviour but as a Magistrate.

Mr. Kanuga's address for the defence was not over and Mr. Saher will probably conclude the case on Friday.

Creditors' Move To Save City Firm

Appoint Committee To Stop Winding Up Proceedings And Safeguard Interests

Efforts to save the prominent cotton firm of Bombay, Messrs Jamnadas Nursey and Co., Ltd., which is said to be involved in serious financial difficulties and is unable to meet its liabilities, are at present being made in Bombay. The firm is said to be indebted to its creditors to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs.

At a meeting of the creditors held on Wednesday afternoon, an influential Committee was appointed to save the firm from being taken into liquidaton and to formulate a scheme in co-operation with the directors and agents of the firm with a view to safeguard the interests of the creditors.

CONDITION NOT BAD

The view that the affairs of the firm are not so bad as they appeared to be at first, and that even as matters stood at present, the creditors would get at least annas 8 in a rupee is held by a large section of the creditors.

The Committee of Creditors appointed at the meeting was empowered to be present in the Bombay High Court on Thursday (to-day) at the winding up proceedings already instituted by a minor creditor and to ask for an adjournment of the proceedings and take such other steps in the interests of the creditors as a whole.

The meeting of the creditors was held at the registered office of the company at Albert Building, Hornby Road on Wednesday afternoon and Seth Mathradas Vissonji presided. The Directors and the Agents were present.

ALL FALL IN LINE

At a previous meeting a Committee was appointed to consult legal opinion as to the position of certain secured creditors. The Committee submitted a report that it approached the firm of Messrs. Valji Shamji and Co., who are said to be secured creditors of the firm to the extent of Rs 6½ lakhs, and although the latter thought that heir position as secured creditors was in order, they had now expressed their willingness to fall in line with the ordinay creditors provided a scheme was evolved by which the interests of all the creditors were safeguarded and the firm was saved from being taken into liquidation.

The Committee also reported that legal opinion had been obtained as regards the secured amount of Rs. 2 lacs advanced to the Firm by Messrs. Vissonji Sons and Co. and was stated to be quite in order.

TO STOP WINDING UP

The announcement was well received at the meeting which passed the followng resolution unanimously:—

"That a Committee consisting of Seth Mathradas Vissonji (Chairman), Seth Jethabhai and Seth Kalyanji of Messrs. Valji Shamji, Seth Haridas Damodardas Anandji Seth Purshottam Mulji Seth Thakurbhai Jivandas, Seth Bhaidas Nanalal, Seth Mathuradas Mattani and Seth Morarji Hemdas be and are hereby appointed to appear on the petition for winding up of the company and to represent the creditors present at this meeting at the winding up proceedings and to have the hearing of the petition adjourned and take such steps as may be necessary in the interests of the creditors as the Committee may think fit and proper"

NEW SCHEME

The second resolution which was also passed unanimously at the meeting was as follows:—

"That the Committee do convene as early as possible a meeting of all the creditors of the Company and place before the meeting a scheme beneficial to the interests of the creditors"

After the meeting of the creditors was over, the Committee of Seth Mathradas met and appointed Messrs. Madhavji and Co. as their solicitors to appear on their behalf at the Bombay High Court at the winding up proceedings.

It appears that Mr. Govindji Devji a minor creditor of the firm has instituted proceedings in the High Court for taking the firm into liquidation and the petition is posted up for hearing on Thursday (to-day).

RAISE STANDARD OF EDUCATION

Parting Advice Of Md. Ali Pasha

It was on board s.s. "Victoria", that His Excellency Mahomed Ali Pasha, ex-Minister of Egypt, left India for his Motherland. Many leading Muslims were present on the steamer to offer a hearty send-off and wish him 'bon voyage'.

PARTING ADVICE.

His parting words to the Indian Muslims were as under:—"Unite, raise the standard of your education, launch a crusade against non-Muslim customs, and last but not the least, spread mutual love and understanding among yourselves."

18 MONTHS' R. I. FOR BREAKING ORDER

(From A Correspondent)

DHULIA, Oct. 10.

Mr. Shankar Vinayak Thakar, who was tried for having broken a condition in the Notice under the Special Powers Act, by making a political speech was, to-day, sentenced to suffer R. I. for one year and six months.

He was handcuffed, when he was brought from the District Prison to the Magistrate's Court for trial.

PATHE TO-DAY ONLY 3-30, 6-30 & 10
PARAMOUNT'S DRAMATIC SUPER
THE EAGLE and THE HAWK
with
FREDRIC MARCH—CARY GRANT
SIR GUY STANDING—CAROLE LOMBARD
TO-MORROW 3-30, 6-30 & 10
INTERNATIONAL HOUSE
with
PEGGY HOPKINS JOYCE—W. C. FIELDS
RUDY VALLEE — BURNS & ALLEN
SARI MARITZA — STUART ERWIN
BELA LUGOSI—CAB CALLOWAY & ORCHESTRA
and a Chorus of Girls
WRAPPED IN CELLOPHANE
FRESH FROM THE BEAUTY FACTORY
Book now at S. Rose & Co., or the Theatre

Grim Finds In Santa Cruz Case

Witness Relates How He Discovered Charred Remains Of Mother And Child And More 'Incriminating' Evidence In Debris

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, October 11.

The statement of the accused was recorded later in the day after the investigating police officers gave evidence this afternoon, when the hearing was resumed of the case in which Rambharos Radhakrishna Misra, an engineer of Dwarka, stands charged before Mr. K. K. Thakor, Sessions Judge of Thana, with having committed the murder, in a house in the Catholic Colony at Santa Cruz on June 21 last, of his wife Raniabai and two daughters Leela and Kamla, either by administering poison or by setting fire to the building or by both, and in the alternative with having caused to disappear the evidence in murder with a view to screening the offender.

At the outset the court heard arguments as to whether answers given by the accused to the police officers and to other witnesses in the presence of the police, when the accused was in custody—direct or indirect—were admissible.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The Public Prosecutor urged that the alleged false statements made by the accused, which were not incriminating, were admissible.

The defence pleader cited a number of cases in support of his contention that not only statements made by the accused, who was in custody, (direct or otherwise), to the police officers and to anybody else in the presence of the police, but even self-exculpatory statements of an accused person, were not admissible.

NOT ADMISSIBLE.

After hearing arguments, the Sessions Judge held that such statements were not admissible.

Govind Rama, a head police constable, then stated that a Pathan watchman informed him about the fire, whereupon he took with him seven constables to the spot. The upper portion of the building was on fire. No reply was given by the accused to his questions as to how the fire broke out. At about 3-45 a.m. Mr. Honey pointed out to witness the charred remains. He then went to the Vile Parle police station and reported the matter to Sub-Inspector Bhonsle.

GRUESOME FINDS.

Cross-examined, witness stated that he saw the charred remains in a corner on the western side of the kitchen about two or three paces from the door. Witness asked a constable to keep a watch on the accused as he looked a complete stranger to him. He or his constables would have prevented the accused from running away.

MORE EVIDENCE.

Circle Inspector R. L. Shinde of the Bombay Suburban District Police, Andheri, giving evidence stated that he investigated the case with Sub-Inspector Bhonsle. Witness was present at the time of the inquest held on the bodies of Raniabai and her two daughters, and also when the panchnama was made. In the kitchen witness had noticed no sign of food having been cooked that day. No segree or stove, cooking utensils and pots for storing water were found in the house. As directed by the District Superintendent of Police, witness had gone to Aurangabad, Dahegaon and Dwarka on June 27, 29 and July 3 respectively for the purposes of investigation. All the letters written by Misra to Sawalaram were taken possession of by him at Dahegaon. Several articles of Misra were left behind at Dwarka, after Vyasrao and others left for Aurangabad on June 27 last. Witness produced a photograph, which he had found in a trunk among the articles left behind at Dwarka. Witness then returned to Andheri on July 8. Thereafter he wrote to Aurangabad police to record the statements of B. Vyasrao, Nirmalabai and Hanmantrao. They were received after the trial in the lower court was over.

POLICE ON SPOT.

Sub-Inspector Bhonsle of the Vile Parle Police in the course of his evidence, stated that on receiving information he went to the spot at about 4 in the morning. Misra was in the compound. Witness met upstairs Messrs. Honey and Palmer, officers of the Fire Brigade, who showed him the charred remains. Giving details he stated that the expanded metal net was on the floor, on it a layer of charcoal, then the charred remains and over them again the charcoal. The net was doubled. A kerosene tin was on the debris. In two tins, there was little kerosene oil, while in three others there was water. Among the find, witness had noticed a part of the jaw of a child.

The charred remains were washed. The accused did not answer to his question as to how the charred remains happened to be there. He first sent for a doctor, who came soon after the inquest was over. Witness had found chisel and hammer in the pyre. Some ornaments were found in a trunk. A bunch of keys tied to a handkerchief was found in a room upstairs.

PHOTOGRAPH.

Witness then produced two photographs, which were taken soon after the incident. The accused's person was searched and a punchnama made. The door of the kitchen and the roof over the verandah were also burnt. No cooking utensils or provisions were found in the house. Witness secured from the Wardha Magistrate the four birth certificates, giving ages of the accused's children. The map was inaccurate in that a cupboard was mentioned as a window therein. Several articles mentioned in the accused's diary were not found in the house.

DAGGER ALSO FOUND.

Cross-examined, witness stated that the bent portion of the expanded metal sheet had almost covered up the hearth. It was bent two feet, while the rest was spread on the floor. The charred remains were in a corner besides the door of the kitchen. The kerosene tin was turned upside down on the debris, but had fallen off at the time of washing the charred remains. Through mistake witness had stated in the lower court that the bunch of keys was found in a trunk. A dagger was found in the trunk. The height of the railing of the verandah was three feet. Witness could not definitely say whether anybody outside would be able to see a man standing in the verandah. Educated persons no doubt resided in the locality, but they were not available as "panchas" that morning.

Questions were put by the court to which the accused gave explanatory answers.

The Sessions Judge disallowed the accused to put in a written statement.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Misra, aged 34, gave his occupation as mechanical and electrical engineer. Explaining as to why he had stated in his application for leave that his wife and children were dangerously ill. Misra stated that he had received a letter from Sawlaram saying that Raniabai and her daughters were ill, and so he had mentioned illness in the application.

Q. Mr. Dias has stated that you told him that you were a cotton broker and grain merchant and that your family members were to join you later.

A.—It is not true. I only told him that I was searching for a job in a cotton mill. I did not say that my family members were to join me later.

The accused denied having said to Rajanikant that there was nobody in the house. He told him quite the opposite.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Q.—Miss Kapilaben has deposed that she questioned you as to the origin of the fire and you told her it was due to a segree; that she then asked you as to whether you felt cold and you replied in the negative; that when she first questioned you, you replied that there was nobody in the house, after some time you told her that your children were in the house; that she questioned as to why you had leased the whole house, you replied that you were a cotton merchant and your family members were to join you later.

A.—Her whole evidence is false. I told her that my family members were inside. I did not tell her that I was a cotton merchant.

The accused admitted that he wanted the whole cottage as deposed by the "mali". It was true that he had brought a dilwood box to Madhavashram two days prior to his leaving for Santa Cruz on June 19 last as deposed by the manager.

Q.—Purshottamdas has deposed that you gave him a list of medicines wanted by you and you then stated that you were a doctor from Jamnagar; that he asked you to sign the list and leave the same with him, but you left the place with the purchased articles, when he had gone in the inner room.

A.—It is true that I purchased medicines from him. He did not ask me nor did I tell him that I was a doctor from Jamnagar. It is further not true that he asked me to sign any list. I had as a matter of fact no list with me.

The accused admitted having purchased an expanded metal net on June 18 last.

Q.—Some prosecution witnesses have deposed that there were no electric lights on in your house on the night of June 21 last and that they also did not hear any shrieks from the house.

A.—When I left my house at about 7-30 p.m. lights were on, the lights were also on, when I returned at about 11 p.m.

POISONS HANDY.

The accused admitted having opened the Dilwood box. He kept two bottles of potassium cyanide and a bottle of carbolic acid—all intact—in the box, other medicines he had kept in the cupboard in the kitchen. He had not purchased cooking utensils, provisions, etc., as his wife always purchased them according to her choice. He had purchased empty tins for keeping provisions and for making water hot.

The accused's statement was not concluded, when the court rose for the day.

To-morrow the public prosecutor and the defence pleader will address the Jury. The trial it is expected, will conclude on Friday day afternoon.

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WATERBURY'S
Compound

Ellsworth Vines, who has joined Tilden's band of tennis professionals, will play no more as an amateur.

PLAGUE HAVOC IN POONA

Baggage Of Racing Stables Coming To Bombay Must Be Disinfected

The heavy mortality from plague in Poona has created great alarm in racing circles as many stables are quartered in the Ghorpuri area, where the epidemic has been very severe. Owners and trainers have made an application to the W. I. T. C. to open the training track at Mahaluxmi before November 1, so that they make leave for Bombay as soon as possible.

It would be advisable for the Health authorities to adopt stringent precautions to prevent the importation of the disease into Bombay.

All the baggage and kit of racing stables, must be disinfected when they arrive in Bombay. So far ten cases of plague have been imported into the city and eight of these are reported to have come from Poona.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY IMMORTALISED

Visit To England's Oldest Church

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

"I have not long to stay
In fact I must dash away.
But I've had a splendid day
My name? Oh, yes, you may
I'm just the Bishop of Bombay

Little did the Bishop of Bombay (Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke Acland) think that his visit to the village of Greenstead, near Ongar, in Essex, would be perpetuated in verse. But the occasion was too much for the local poet who wrote the above lines.

The Bishop had merely added another name to the distinguished visitors who have made a pilgrimage to the tiny log church of St. Andrews at Greenstead.

St. Andrews has the most romantic history of any church in England. It is the last of the Anglo-Saxon churches and its tower has kept erect for 1,200 years.

People from all parts of the world come to visit it. Work on a new channel is just beginning; the money for it has been subscribed from Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

The rectoran, Rev. Ralph W. Doyle, calls his church the "mother of all the Christian churches."

"King Edmund the Martyr—who was murdered at the hands of the Danes in 870, because he would not renounce his faith—more than once sought sanctuary in the church", he said.

"But the date of our church is probably 150 years before King Edmund died, and the Church has never been a ruin and never been closed since then.

"We have still the frame work of logs that were hewn from the great forest of Essex all that time ago. They were dak trees that were just split with wedges and then on the inner side smoothed with an adze.

"None of this is less than 1,000 years old and the Bishop of Bombay suggested that the trees may have been 1000 years old before they were cut down for building and so be nearer 2,000 years old now.

"On the northern side of the Church it is evident that there was a door and window, through which all the evil spirits of sickness were, as the people then believed, driven.

"Pilgrims came to Greenstead from all over the Kingdom, including Scotland and even Ireland, for the spirits of ill-health which afflicted them to be driven (probably by prayers and incantations) out of the window and door of the Greensted Church.

"The young missionary men in the great forest of Essex in those days were ernest Christians who firmly believed in faith healing. For them there were no doctors, even for rich people, without very great trouble—so how else were they to be healed? They were the most extraordinary faith-healing scenes that have probably ever been witnessed in history.

"The lepers, of course, were never cured, but they were not forsaken, and here in our church is a leper window through which the poor creatures were fed.

"They would gather outside the Church and through this window opposite the main entrance food was passed to them. The Marks of the touching of their eager finger on the woodwork, though very faint now, can still be seen. —Reuter.

D. R. Jardine, the skipper of the M. C. C. Team, which arrives in Bombay to-day afternoon.

JARDINE TO BROADCAST

Mr. D. R. Jardine, Captain of the M. C. C. Cricket Team who is arriving by the mail boat to-day (Thursday) will broadcast a message at 3 p.m. Listeners are requested to listen-in and report to the Station Director, the Indian State Broadcasting Service, Irwin House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

KARACHI XI V. M. C. C. TEAM

The 11 names of the Karchi Eleven which is to play against the M. C. C. which were evidently mutilated by telegraphs in transit are given below:—

Naoomal J. (Captain), Palsotia (Vice-Captain), Gopaldas, Doulatram, Shanker, B. D. Shanker, Irani, M. J. Mobed, D. J. Mobed, D. J. Dalvi, and Ramchandra.—A. P.

M. J. S. WILSON TO VISIT INDIA

3 Training Camps For Scouters To Be Started

Mr. J. S. Wilson, the Camp Chief at Gilwell Park London, the Headquarters of practical training for the Scout movement will visit India this cold weather for an extended tour of the country. His vast experience of Scout training and organisation will be of inestimable value to the Scout movement in India.

He will conduct three Training Camps for selected Scouters, one for Wolf Cub workers, from 26th November to 2nd December, another Boy Scout workers, from 2nd December to 13th December and the last for those doing Rover work, from 13th December to 17th December.

The camps will be held in the Central Provinces, either at Fachmarhi or at Nagpur. No part-timers will be allowed.

Detailed information is available through Provincial and State Secretaries, to whom application should be made immediately by the Scouters desiring to take part, giving full details of their age, educational qualifications, profession and Scout experience.

Nadiad.—Rao Bahadur Motilal L. Parekh, Dewan of Baria, presided over the Scout day celebrations held at Devgarh-Baria An interesting programme of scout sports, semaphore signalling, urst aids to the injured and camp fires was gone through by the Baria State Scouts.—A. P.

New Delhi.—The second All India Industrial Exhibition will be opened at Delhi on February 22, 1934. The last exhibition by this body was held in March 1933.—A. P.

Brangwyn Asked Not To Paint Christ

Rockefeller Thinks Neither Christ Nor Lenin Are Suited To Tastes Of American Business World

The New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle" cabled to that journal in mail week as follows:—

A report from Ditchling, Sussex, which quotes Mr. Frank Brangwyn, the British artist, as saying that he had been asked to leave Christ out of his picture of the Sermon on the Mount, one of the four mural paintings for the Rockefeller Centre, caused great surprise to officials of that great enterprise.

Mr. Brangwyn, who has completed three of the pictures, is said to have complained: "I cannot conceive of the Sermon on the Mount without the Saviour. I am up against a stone wall. I don't know what to do."

Mr. Raymond M. Hood, the chief architect, said:

"Mr. Brangwyn does not have to leave the Caviour out if he does not want to. No 'order' was given him about it. The committee thought such a subject was in questionable taste in a business building and that it would be too strong a representation of individual religion."

Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett, architect at the Centre, observed: "This place is not a church, any more than it is a seat of Communism. After the other architects and I had looked at Mr. Brangwayn's first sketches, we asked him to make the murals a little more abstract. I understood the Sermon on the Mount was not to be depicted."

U. S. SUPPORT TO ARTIST.

According to the Ditchling correspondent of the journal, a cable has reached Mr. Brangwyn signed by 10 modern American artists, expressing indignation that he "had been forbidden to paint the figure of Christ," and calling on English artists to join American artists in demanding that Brangwyn should be given the right to finish the painting as he had projected it.

But Mr. Brangwyn believes that the victory is already won, writes the correspondent. "Well," he said, cheerfully, as he greeted me, "it really looks as if I shall be allowed, after all, to paint Christ for America.

"I gather from your New York correspondent's message that my friends in America are themselves now realising that the Sermon on the Mount would be incomplete without the chief figure.

FIGURE ESSENTIAL.

"Certain Beautitudes were uttered in that Sermon—were they not?—and I heartily agree with the view that they were spoken by a figure in human form, not by a bright white light.

"That America is inclined also to subscribe to that view gives me the greater satisfaction because now that this fourth and final panel of mine is nearing completion, I realise more clearly than ever I did how essential Christ's figure is to the composition of the picture.

"The more you think about it the more absurd becomes the absence of that figure. For one thing there is the serious risk that, without it, the message that the picture is meant to convey may completely miss fire; that the picture may have no meaning for the men and women who look at it.

FRANK BRANGWYN.

"You realise this at once when you see the text that accompanies the panel—'Man's ultimate destiny depends not on whether he can learn new lessons, or make new discoveries and conquests, but whether he is willing to accept the lesson taught him close upon two thousand years ago."

LENIN BARRED.

"How did it happen," I asked, "that you were asked to eliminate the figure of Christ?"

"Let me explain the whole affair," Mr. Brangwyn replied. "The bother began when the Mexican artist, Rivera, who was commissioned with the Spanish painter, Sert, and myself to do these panels, and who has very strong political opinions, introduced into his panel the figure of Lenin. Rivera's work was definitely rejected on the ground that it was a piece of political propaganda.

"I need scarcely tell you that I myself consider it absurd to regard the Sermon on the Mount as political propaganda. To compare Christ's teaching with that of Lenin would be merely childish. The Beautitudes comprise one great and comprehensive statement which appeals to all people. The Sermon on the Mount is a subject for every-day contemplation.

"But Mr. Rockefeller, I was told, felt that it was not his place to put up in a commercial building anything that might be construed in terms of propaganda. He is a modest man, and does not wish even to appear to claim that the world of New York would be better for his ideas

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S VIEW.

"As Mr. John R. Todd, whom your New York Correspondent has quoted put it to me, Mr. Rockefeller felt he would be open to the charge that while refusing to allow Rivera to put up his kind of propaganda he did not hesitate to put up a lot of his own.

"After a period of natural hesitation I was able to see his point of view and, with consider-

(Continued in Col. 5)

(Continued from Col. 7)

able reductance, I agreed to the compromise whereby I could carry on with my picture, substituting for the actual concrete figure of Christ the symbolism of a great light from the sky.

"And now I find myself like an engineer who, on nearing the completion of a bridge, discovers that the absence of a vital girder threatens to imperil the entire structure."

HIS NEXT TASK.

Three of Mr. Brangwyn's panels are now finished and are drying.

"I hope to get the last them done in the next three weeks", he told me, "if I keep reasonably fit."

"What will you do then?" I asked him.

"Something, I hope," he replied smiling, "to please myself."

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The MANAGER, "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", Fort, BOMBAY.

C. I. D. ARREST 11 MEN ON COLABA RECLAMATION

Surprise For Hold-Up Men Who Used Railway Wagons As Shelter

KNIFE, JEMMIES, TORCHES AND HOUSE BREAKING IMPLEMENTS RECOVERED

A party of C. I. D. officers in plain clothes paid a surprise visit to the reclaimed area between Churchgate and Charni Road, Bombay's fashionable promenade, on Monday evening, and combed the area of men suspected to be damaged characters.

A gang of eleven men was arrested as a result of the raid.

RAILWAY WAGONS AS SHELTER.

Some of the arrested men seemed to have made the railway wagons stationed on the foreshore their temporary abodes. On a search of the belongings of some of the suspects the police recovered a number of torches, jemmies and other house-breaking implements including a knife.

The raid was the sequel to thenumerous cases of daring hold-ups and robberies which havelately occurred on the reclamation ground between Churchgateand Charni Road.

Not long ago, it will be recalled a Parsi clerk enjoying a constitutional was robbed of his pay-envelope at the pjoint of a knife near Charni Road.

PEDESTRIANS ATTACKED.

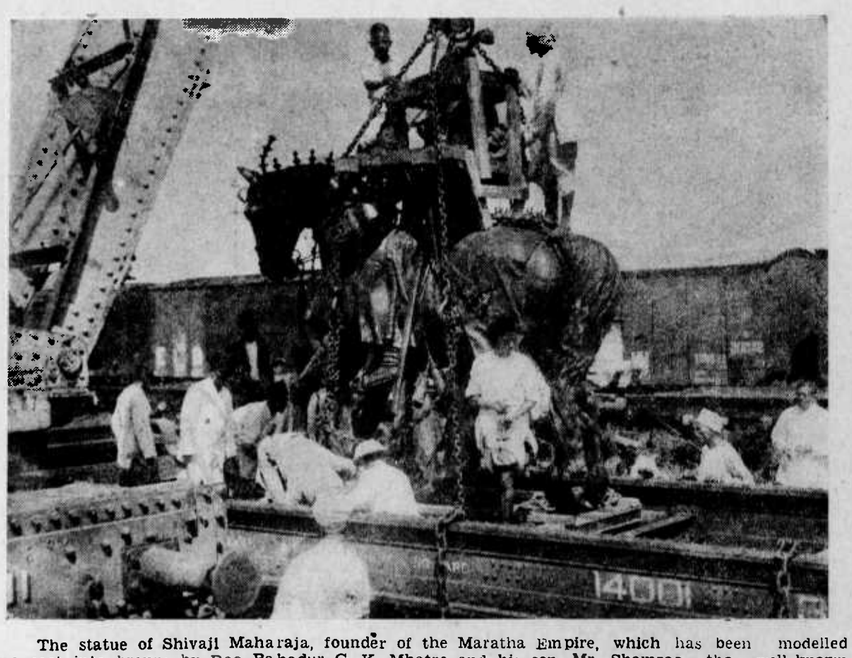
It is stated that during the last two months four cases where unwary pedestrians were relieved of their possessions were reported to the police from this area. In one case a gang of desperadoes overpowered a bhayya coachman and relieved him of his entire cash. In a third case a Muslim pedestrian was waylaid and handed over his purse containing Rs. 22. There was yet another instance when a Christian was threatened near Churchgate and forced to part with two gold rings.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The C. I. D. are now busy tracing the antecedents of the men under arrest.

The C. I. D. party which carried out the raid consisted of Rao Saheb Inspector Wagle of the Crime Branch and Sub-Inspectors Solomon, Pathan and Khokle.

Shivaji's Statue For Baroda



The statue of Shivaji Maharaja, founder of the Maratha Empire, which has been modelled and cast into bronze by Rao Bahadur G. K. Mhatre sculptors of Bombay, was despatched to Baroda last week. It is 13 ft. high and weighs 6 tons. It has been purchased by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar and his son, Mr. Shamrao, the well-known and will be unveiled by him on his return from Europe. Photo shows the statue being transferred to an open railway wagon.

WIDESPREAD SYSTEM OF BROADCASTING IN INDIA

Suggestions Made For Transmission Of Government Propaganda In Villages

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The suggestion for the establishment of a widespread system of broadcasting in India was made by Mr. C. F. Strickland at a joint meeting of the East India Association and the Indian Village Welfare Association.

Mr. Strickland urged that a series of low-power transmitting stations should be established to transmit programmes in vernacular to villages within 25 miles radius. Each village should have a very simple receiving set. He dwelt on the advantages from the viewpoint of education, entertainment and government publicity. He said that the danger of unauthorised propaganda by broadcasts from outside being picked up easily, could be removed as each district would have a different wavelength, also the central stations could "buzz" on wavelengths of unauthorised stations thus cutting them out.

The B. B. C. had offered to lend one transmitter free for an initial experiment.

Sir Akbar Hydari said that as soon as he returned to India, he proposed to have the matter taken up at Hyderabad and constituted into a government department.

Colonel Hardinge cited figures showing that the whole equipment to cover 1,100 villages would cost only £43,000.

Mr. J. H. Whitley, the chairman, declared that if some friend of India would vouch for the experiment covering 500 villages a year, he would do more for India than by founding half a dozen universities.

Mr. Whitley urged the need for government to cut down the tariff on radioparts which was "killing the business at the start."—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

MORE WATER-SUPPLY FACILITIES FOR CITY

Corporation Recommends Sanction For Rs. 20,000 In Its Next Budget Provided Government Help Is Assured In Return

Should the Bombay Municipal Corporation trust the government of Bombay on their word or take on written agreement so that there may not be any chance of retraction and subsequent litigation? This question arose in the Standing Committee on Wednesday over a letter from the Municipal Commissioner who asked for the sanction to a provision of Rs. 20,000 being made in the ensuing Loan Works Budget for the work of laying two subsidiary water-mains in the Back Bay Reclammation area and connecting them with the existing 24 inch main in Queen's Road.

It would be recalled that on 21st August 1930 the Corporation approved of the estimate amounting to Rs. 11,80,000 for providing water mains in the Back Bay Reclammation area, when Municipal finances would permit. The then Municipal Commissioner wrote to the Government that the proposed water supply could not be provided simultaneously with the roads, and that the Municipality would be the judge, with due regard to its finances and progress of the development of the area of the time, stages and manner in which the works of providing the different Municipal water mains would be carried out. In reply to this Government informed that 'unless and until water supply and drainage services were made available, no demand for the available building sites on the area could be expected' and requested the Commissioner to bring to the notice of the Corporation the necessity of early action in the matter of the provision of water supply and drainage in the area so that its development might proceed along the lines of the approved lay-out. The Commissioner informed Government that the conditions under which the Corporation undertook the liability of providing water mains were clearly stated in his predecessor's letter referred to above. He also pointed out to them that until there were reasonable prospects of a fair return on the expenditure in the shape of revenue, the Corporation would be reluctant to expend a large sum on laying mains, but that they might be prepared to undertake the work if Government guaranteed the interest and sinking fund charges on the expenditure to be incurred until such time as sufficient revenue was realised. It was also suggested that it would be desirable for Government to select a compact area for immediate development, so that water supply to the same could be made available by laying subsidiary mains from the existing supply mains in the proximity of the area.

SUBSIDIARY MAINS.

The Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, now forwarded a plan showing thereon the area in blocks Nos. 1 and 2 which it is intended to develop in the immediate future. The subsidiary mains required for obtaining supply to this area have also been shown in the plan. It is proposed to connect these subsidiary mains with the existing 24" main in Queen's Road. The cost of the two subsidiary mains is estimated at about Rs. 20,000.

As the development of this area is likely to occur in the near future the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Corporation to a provision of Rs. 20,000 being made in the ensuing year's Loan Works Budget for the work of laying water mains therein."

SINKING FUND.

When this question came for discussion, some of the members were not inclined to sanction any amount unless government gave in writing in the terms of the Municipal Commissioner viz., the guarantee of the interest by the Government and the sinking-fund charges for the expenditure.

After some discussion it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a provision of Rs. 20,000 in the next budget on the understanding that the work will not be taken in hand simultaneously with the construction of the roads and drains.

ALL-INDIA TOUR PLAN

Mahatma Will Spend Roughly 12 Days In Each Province

The Patna correspondent of the "Leader" writes:—

According to information received here from those in touch with Mahatma Gandhi, a nine months' tour programme in connection with the Harijan movement is being planned for him. It is understood that, to begin with Mahatma Gandhi will make a week's 'trial tour' in Wardha and the Chanda district in the Central Provinces in the fourth week of this month. If he finds himself equal to the task, a tour lasting from the month of November 1933, to July, 1934, will be commenced in right earnest.

The details of the programme have not yet been settled. Mr. G. D. Birla, the President of the Society, it appears, is in favour of the Mahatma visiting the south in the cold season and the north in the summer season. Each province will in all likelihood be given roughly 12 working days, the Mahatma's week consisting of five days, Mondays and Tuesdays being reserved for silence and writing for the "Harijan."

The Mahatma's health, it is stated, has considerably improved and the improvement is continuing.

TO SPREAD EMPLOYMENT

Nation-Wide Programme For Financial Recovery Plans

PARIS, Oct. 11.

An expenditure of over fifty million sterling is adumbrated in a nationwide programme of public works in connection with the plans for a financial recovery. The scheme somewhat follows the present American plan in providing for a minimum wage rate and reducing the working hours. In order to spread the employment forty-hour week may be imposed and Government may introduce the collective labour contract system.—Reuter.

RUN ON BANKS CEASE

Normal Conditions Restored, Say Authorities

The panicky feelings caused by unfounded rumours having subsided there were no heavy withdrawals from the branch offices of the Central Bank and the Bank of India on Wednesday.

The authorities of both banks informed a "Chronicle" reporter that the general "run" on their branches had ceased since Wednesday morning and normal conditions had been restored.

Karachi Branch Pays Off More Than 10 Lakhs By Noon To-day

KARACHI, Oct. 11.

The counters of the Central Bank of India seemed to be crowded this morning. The bank authorities state that they opened the bank half an hour earlier than usual.

OVER 10 LAKHS PAID BY NOON.

The run on the Central Bank of India continued till noon, by which time the Bank paid off more than rupees ten lakhs.

The rush is so great that police were present with a view to keep the peace.—A.P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, tenders to the amount of £800,000 at 1s. 6 1/16 d. were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 17th instant' on the same conditions as previously announced.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th October 1933.

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,79,71,76
Reserve Coin and Bullion:—	
Silver coin in India	94,58,48
Gold bullion in India	29,51,27
Silver bullion in India	10,19,69
Gold bullion in India	
Securities (purchase price) in India	45,42,32

LADY SYKES VISITS POONA SCHOOLS

Keen Interest Taken In Girls' Section

POONA, October 10.

Lady Sykes paid a visit to the Islamia School for boys and girls here this morning. She was received by Mr. Ahmad Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar, Chairman and members of the Schools Committee. She was conducted round the school by the Chairman and the Secretary and the Head Master of the institution.

Her Excellency showed keen interest in the school, particularly in the girls' section. In honour of her visit the school was given a day's holiday and the committee distributed sweets to the boys and girls.

It may be recalled that Lady Willingdon paid a similar visit to the institution prior to her departure from India, and only recently the school was visited by the Army Commander, Lt. General Sir George Jeffreys, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Kambli, Educational Minister and others. The school is the oldest institution of its kind in Poona.

Later in the afternoon Lady Sykes visited the St. Helena's School in Susie Sorabji Road. The school rooms and the grounds were gaily decorated for the occasion.—A.P.

USE INDIAN GOODS ONLY

Swadeshi Exhibition Opened At Delhi

NEW DELLI, Oct. 10.

The Swadeshi Exhibition was opened this afternoon by Mr. Gayaprastd Singh, Member of the Assembly, and author of the Khaddar Protection Bill.

Mr. Bishensahai, Municipal Commissioner, said that a special feature of the Exhibition was arts and crafts, notably handmade pictures, and also the Khaddar Bazaar in which prizes were offered for the best hand-spun Khaddar.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh urged the development of such industries as depended very little on machinery from foreign countries, and uttered a note of warning against the interest of the Indian Mill industry being promoted at the sacrifice of the handloom industry.

He referred to the growth of Japan in recent years and appealed to Indians to use Indian goods by excluding foreign goods as much as possible.—A.P.

HURRICANE TOLL IN HONDURAS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

Notwithstanding fifteen big tropical storms the record for 1933 as hurricane year is not over. Tegucigalpa (Honduras) cable reports 19 people buried alive by landslide in village of Apolpoi following hurricane and torrential rains, which have caused disastrous floods.

Elsewhere in Honduras many have been drowned and much livestock has perished. All foreigners are reported to be safe.—Reuter's Special.

NEW LOAN TO REFUND OLD ONE

Immediate Issue By South African Union Govt.

RUGBY, Oct. 10.

Underwriting is taking place to-day of the refunding loan on behalf of the Union Government of South Africa for which the subscription list will be opened on Thursday. The new loan which is for the purpose of refunding £13 million of 5 per cent. stock 1933-43 will bear 3-1/2 per cent interest and will be offered for subscription at 98-1/2 per cent repayable not later than 1965 and not before 1955.

The Chancellor of Exchequer has agreed to immediate issue by the Government of Union of South Africa for the purpose of refunding £13,000,000 of five per cent stock 1933-43. This is an exceptional measure, and does not in any way imply withdrawal of the Chancellor of Exchequer's request regarding optional conversion of Trustee Securities published on January 14th.

(Note: "The Chancellor of Exchequer's request" is the official description of Treasury ban on new issues in capital market. The chancellor on January 14th last, "withdrew his request" except as regards foreign issues or conversion offers of Trustee Securities involving underwriting or public subscription of new cash. An addendum asked that no Trustee issue of any kind be made without a prior agreement with the Bank of England regarding the amount and date of issue).—B. O. W.

SPLIT IN UNION

Speakers Deplore Tactics Of Reformist Section

The Secretary of the Y. W. League writes:—

A mass meeting of the Textile workers was held at Lalbaug Maidan this evening under the auspices of the Young Workers League and the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union. Mr. Sahid presided.

Opening the meeting Mr. Sahid exhorted the workers to listen the speakers quietly and not to repeat the history of last Sunday. He strongly advised the workers against the practice of disturbing meeting and thus preventing the workers from hearing.

Mr. Ranadive then explained how on the one hand the capitalists were launching a vigorous offensive against the workers' standard of living and on the other hand reformist leaders were trying to split the ranks of the workers by tactics of meeting-breaking and assaults. The explained the difference between the reformist policy followed by Kandalkar-Alve group and the militant policy advocated by the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union and the Young Workers League. He exhorted the workers to unite on the basis of the later policy.

Mr. More, a worker concluding exhorted the workers not to make any noise and unite against the capitalist offensive.

DR. KHAN REACHES LONDON

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

Dr. Shaafat Ahmed Khan has arrived in London by Air Mail.—A. P.

COMPLAINTS OF ILL-TREATMENT

Regret Of Mysore Exhibitors' Association

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the Executive Committee meeting of the All-India Exhibitors' Association, Mysore, held on the 5th instant, under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. L. Dhanaram:—

"That the Committee has considered the several complaints received from the Exhibitors, of very rough treatment on the part of the Secretary, some of the other members of the staff and the Police connected with the Exhibition. That the Committee conveys its regrets to Government and the Exhibition Committee that such things should have occurred, and requests them to issue strict instructions to those concerned so that future Exhibitions may not be marred by such happenings and the consequences which may result from such happenings."

WHITE SNAIL IN LIFE

Some Have Ideas Larger Than Their Purse

LONODN, (By Mail).

Some reasons why men become failures in life were placed before the South Place Ethical Society at Conway Hall, W.C., by Dr. Bernard Hollander, the psychologist.

A man fails, he said, if

His ideas are larger than his purse;

He risks all his eggs in one basket when he is not in a position to watch or control it;

He trusts unworthy people.

"Some men fail because they are given to dawdling, indecision, worrying, fretting, or have oversanguine expectations."

DRIED-UP BOOKWORMS

Then there are wives.....

"There is bound to be failure," Dr. Hollander said, "when:

"An aggressive masculine woman marries an effeminate youth.

"An independent and courageous man weds a helpless, stupid woman.

"An athletic, vigorous woman has a dried-up bookworm for a husband."

Dr. Hollander sees no success for men who have no sense of humour, lack cordiality, do not know how to approach men, can not take a rebuff good-naturedly, do not carry confidence or conviction, and are too long-winded in conversation.

INDIAN STEAMER CARRIES ROYAL MAIL

Red Letter Day In History Of Indigenous Shipping

RANGOON, Oct. 4.
(By Mail).

The first steamer owned by an Indian concern to carry the Royal Mail from Burma was the s.s. "Burmestan" of the Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. which sailed for Chittagong via Andrew Bay, Kyaukpyu and Akyab yesterday morning.

The 'Royal Mail' flag was seen flying on the ship's mast as she left the port.

The privilege to carry the Royal Mail marks a Red Letter Day in the history of indigenous shipping enterprise.—A. P.

SHOULD IT BE BOMBAY OR CALCUTTA?

Proper Place For All-India Academy In India

The central hall of the J. J. School of Art was crowded on Friday when students of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and the Applied Arts, assembled to hear Mr. N. M. Kelkar read a paper on "Art in India." The Director of the School Mr. Gladstone Solomon presided, and many members of the Staff were present.

The lecturer who described himself as "an old boy of the School of Art, but not very old," complained that art had no hold on the mind of the average educated man in Bombay, whereas in Calcutta the advocates of art greatly outnumbered the artists. Yet he had not heard of the art critics from Bengal visiting Bombay, and inspecting the Bombay exhibitions of art, during the last 12 years. He drew attention to the founding of a so-called Academy of Fine Arts in Calcutta, which, like similar Bengal enterprises, claimed to represent all India; and to the present monopoly of the India house decorations by the same province, which had also provided the Principals for all the Government Art Schools in India, except Bombay. Our most important need, said the lecturer, was organisation. An Academy in the Bombay Presidency was the great necessity, and they should stand together and work to that end. If such a thing as an All-India Academy was practicable, then the proper place for it would not be Calcutta but the metropolis of India.

PROTEST

He moved a resolution protesting against the attempt to found an academy in Calcutta without consulting Bombay; and also against the continued exclusion of Bombay from participation in the India House mural decorations.

MOVE NOT AGAINST BENGAL

A vote of thanks to Mr. Kelkar was moved by Mr. Lalkaka.

Professor Batley in thanking the Chairman remarked that the Bombay movement was not directed against Bengal, but on the contrary Bengal would benefit by it, along with the rest of India.

The resolution was carried with acclamation, with only one dissentient.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1933

WHAT WE MUST DO

Though it is now nearly twenty days since the trade parleys began at Simla, no appreciable progress towards a settlement has yet been reported. The official communiques are too vague and meagre to indicate whether any progress has been made at all. One reason that has been suggested for the dilatory proceedings is that the Japanese are in no haste to end the talks, as it is to their interest to gain time, for the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention, which expired on the 10th instant, has been extended for a month and Japan has also been promised that, if a new agreement is not concluded by November 10, a further extension will be granted for a "reasonable" period on terms to be arranged by negotiations. Moreover, as Japan does not enjoy the privileged position which Lancashire does and the Indian millowners have always laid far more stress on the Japanese menace than that from Lancashire, the Japanese delegation are slow in finding their bearings.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

Slow progress at Simla, however, is not due solely to Japanese tactics or difficulties. The very conflict of interests among the various parties represented at the Conference makes anything like agreement extremely difficult. Between foreign textile interests and those in India there should be no compromise, at any rate from the Nationalist point of view. And though Nationalists are but poorly represented at the conference, their view-point cannot be wholly ignored.

If the Indian Government were free and representative, they would have made it the very basis of negotiations that, so far as textiles are concerned, prohibitive duties should be levied on all foreign stuff impartially; and the negotiations would then have turned on the nature of concessions to foreign countries in respect of other commodities. We have repeatedly shown that prohibitive duties on foreign textiles are the best means of safeguarding all Indian textile interests. But the present Government of India start with the basis that Britain must be safeguarded first and foremost and that creates a conflict both with India and Japan.

BEHIND THE PURDAH

The rumour is abroad that the talks at the present conference are a mere piece of formality and that the real decisions are being arrived at by the Government at informal meetings behind the curtain. Though precise specific decisions have not yet been arrived at, a general outline of a settlement, it is said, has already been agreed to tentatively. According to this plan, Britain will continue to have special preference in return for a vague promise to buy more Indian cotton; and Japan will be allowed a small concession, just large enough to induce her to lift her boycott of Indian cotton.

We refrain from making any comments on the plan till fuller details are available. But if it is true that a reduction of duties on foreign yarn—with preference to Britain—is proposed in the name of protection to the Indian handloom weaver using very fine counts, we must emphatically protest against this spurious form of protection. The right way to help such handloom weavers is, not to reduce the duty on fine foreign yarn, but to raise the duty on fine foreign cloth, so that the weaver can afford to sell his cloth by using Indian fine yarn. And no Indian should be encouraged to use finer cloth than India can produce.

DUTY OF PEOPLE

The handloom weavers using fine counts have recently suffered much loss, not because of the heavy duty on foreign yarn, but because of the people's boycott of cloth made from foreign yarn. It is no protection to them to tempt them with more foreign yarn at a smaller price.

Whatever may be the final decisions of the Government of India, they cannot be at all satisfactory to the public at large. The latter will have to supplement the duties that Government will levy on foreign textiles by imposing voluntary duties on themselves in the shape of a higher price, where necessary, for purely Swadeshi cloth. A rigorous boycott of all foreign cloth is quite capable of checkmating any design to press such cloth on the people.

An Atrocious Demand

The letter published in one of the notoriously anti-Indian Anglo-Indian papers in Calcutta by the Europeans in the Midnapur area must be the result of excessive fright, caused by the murder of the District Magistrate the other day, a psychological phenomenon on which we do not wish to descant. But the demand for the "death penalty within 48 hours for those found in unauthorised possession of arms and ammunition" can only come from demented persons who have lost all power of reasoning in the excess of their terror. Or, are we to believe that they are out for revenge? Hundreds of persons were arrested, an equally large number of houses have been searched, many persons have been ill-treated by the Police, as admitted even by the Divisional Commissioner, and considerable damage has been caused to the property of persons who may have been as innocent as Mr. Burge himself,—in search of the guilty. Even now nearly forty persons are on their trial, which may drag on for several days or months.

The Government have not confined their activities to these measures; one after another they have placed restrictions on the liberties of the people of the District, and students,—both college and school,—have been singled out for their attention. And yet we find these Europeans are not satisfied with all these measures, but make this atrocious demand for the extreme penalty of death for all those who are found in possession of "arms and ammunition" and not even guilty of conspiracy to murder. That is their idea of strengthening the hands of the local officials. There is practically martial law in Midnapur, but the desire for repression is not yet satiated and they demand still more stringent measures for the punishment not only of the guilty but the innocent as well.

There is some such provision on the Frontier for giving the extreme penalty even in the cases of attempting to murder, but the Europeans of Midnapur want to go one better. They ask for the death penalty for people found in possession of arms, without trial, we suppose! We wonder whether the moral fibre of these people has entirely degenerated. Nothing but sheer moral degeneration can account for such a preposterous proposal as this.

Jails Or Sanatoria?

In the Mysore Legislative Assembly there was some illuminating discussion about the treatment of prisoners on the motion brought forward by Mr. Bhashyam for the appointment of a committee to investigate the existing conditions in jails and to make suggestions for improvement. It was stated that, while an Indian is given "ragi" diet, an European even when convicted of murder is given bread, milk, meat, table and chair and other amenities. The Inspector-General of Prisons defended the present system and said that the jail doctors were satisfied with the food given and that even Sir C. V. Raman had found it satisfying. But what amazes us most is the question posed by the Dewan to a member, when the latter demanded that the food given to both Indian and European prisoners should be of the same quality—whether he wanted the jails to be turned into sanatoria!

If that is the condition in an enlightened Indian State, in British India things are no better. News come from both Madura in the South and Lahore in the North that prisoners are on hunger-strike, either because the food is defective or the sanitary and other conditions are bad. Nobody wants the prisoners to be pampered, or jails to be turned into sanatoria, but the prisoners have every right to be treated humanly and with some consideration for their health. There ought to be no colour distinction even in jails, and all criminals must be treated alike. Unfortunately, the Civil Disobedience prisoners often come in for special harshness, at the hands of the jail authorities.

Apart from this the prisoners have every right to receive proper food, and not the coarse "ragi" ration which is given in Southern Indian jails irrespective of the habits of the prisoners. Whenever such a question is discussed in the legislative councils, the official protagonists always trot forward a series of figures to prove that the health of the prisoners had invariably improved and not gone down as suggested. Numbers of the Civil Disobedience prisoners who come out of jails are wrecks of their former selves and it takes them a very long time to regain their normal health. We cannot say that in every case this is due to bad treatment in jails,—but there is the fact.

If punishment is considered as reformative and not merely punitive, the Governfent in their own interest ought to treat prisoners better, to impress upon them the fact that the administration is not so heartless or bad as they may believe, but good, kind, and has high ideals. In every civilised country harshness to prisoners has been substituted by better and modern methods of treatment, and the time has come for a similar change in this country.

Press Views

Doomed To Fail

We are constrained to admit that there is more candour in Die-hard pretensions, however childish, than in the pretensions of the White Paper to bestow self-government on India. But it would be foolish to exaggerate the Die-hards' power to alter the policy that the Government seem to be bent on carrying out in India, regardless of all consequences. The White Paper, fortunately, carries within itself the seed of its own destruction, because it can never withstand the opposition that has been accumulating in India and it is the only opposition which really matters and which the Government have so far left out of reckoning.—"Hindustan Times."

Real Danger To Empire

The "Morning Post" worked itself into a rage the other day over the formation of what was described as the first purely Indian Artillery Brigade. The departure is strictly according to the plan that one army division should be completely Indianised, and yet "The Post" affected surprise at the Artillery, which "ever since the Mutiny was wisely kept in British hands," being included within the scope of Indianisation. It is this attitude of suspicion and distrust that is the real danger to the Empire, as General W. C. G. Heneker points out in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" Referring to the manifesto of eight retired soldiers to the effect that the White Paper proposals would make it impossible for Britain to hold India by force, General Heneker points out that, apart from the correctness of this position, there is the fact to be considered that "an India which was held only by force would not be an asset to the Empire but a constant drain."—"Hindu."

New Ideology

The classes have too long used religion, superstition and a thousand other smoke-screens for the maintenance of their pampered existence. The time has come when these bubbles should be exploded, and the leaders of the nation should face facts. We do not want a cleavage in the national ranks. We do not desire that one class should be pitched against the other. What we wish is that while Congress should enjoy the confidence and support of all classes, and should strive for class and communal harmony, its main and prime objective should be to secure a type of fredom in which the masses find adequate and necessary opportunities for asserting and protecting their political and economic rights. We feel Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has done a great service to his people by enunciating fundamental principles, which should go a great way not only in changing the mentality of Congressmen, but in bringing to the masses a new message, and in placing before them a new ideology.—"National Call."

SANTA CRUZ OBJECTS

Not Agreeable To Become A Ward Of Bandra

By V. B. K,

It is said that the ways of the Indian bureaucracy are almost as inscrutable as those of Providence. It may or may not be true. But the Notification of the Bombay Government, dated 22nd August 1933, inviting objections to the proposed transfer of the Municipal administration of Santa Cruz to the Bandra Municipality with a view to constituting Santa Cruz a Municipal Ward of the Bandra Municipality, persuades one into the belief that the ways of the bureaucracy do contain the elements of inscrutability which would seem to govern those of Providence.

What strikes one as quite uncommon is the sudden and unaccountable change in the attitude of the local Government towards this question of transfer, which the Santa Cruz public had been led to believe had been dropped for good. The Santa Cruz Residents' Association, in the course of their protest against the contemplated transfer, dated the 18th of September last, wonder if the inference which they had drawn from the reported statement of His Excellency was entirely wrong. The statement in question runs to the effect, "My Government have shown by their hesitation that they are reluctant to drag you into an amalgamation to which the public opinion is strongly opposed." The Notification under reference comes in the nature of a disillusionment.

WHY THIS SOMERSAULT?

One wonders, however, what special circumstances have cropped up at this particular juncture, to induce the provincial bureaucracy to cut a somersault over the question of transfer of Santa Cruz to an effete and ancient body like the Bandra Municipality. It is about seven years now since the offices of the Santa Cruz Municipal administration were removed from Andheri to Santa Cruz. The people of Santa Cruz welcomed the arrangement which brought the municipal administration of their township to their door.

Evidently the Government have been ill at ease over this arrangement. For proposals for the hated transfer kept on popping up in the intervening period, evoking protests from the public of Santa Cruz. And every time the protest was registered emphatically and unequivocally. At this rate it is very likely that the ghost of the transfer proposal will keep on eluding burial till eternity.

I would suggest to the Santa Cruz Residents' Association to avail themselves of the services of an expert psychologist to ascertain the cause or causes exercising the bureaucratic mind, off and on, over this question of transfer.

WHEN HOPES WERE RAISED

It cannot be said that the Government have lost sight of their grand scheme of suburban development. The development of the suburban areas was undertaken for the express purpose of relieving congestion in Bombay. One of the chief attractions of the suburbs, in the public eye,

(Continued on Page 8.)

Frankly Speaking

AN ANOMALOUS COMMITTEE.

The expected arrival of the M.C.C. Team in India to-day will considerably increase the country's interest in the forthcoming Test matches.

We cordially welcome the team, and wish it a happy time in India.

The unqualified condemnation of "body-line bowling", so-called, by the M.C.C. should prevent any controversy here on the subject, though Australia may have reason to ask for a specific method of penalising the practice.

But it is unfortunate that there is still room for discontent here regarding the appointment of a Selection Committee that is predominantly non-Indian. A committee so constituted is calculated to give the world the wrong impression that, even in selecting an Indian Team the people cannot do without the guidance and control of Europeans.

We wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion made by Maulana Shaukat Ali that the Selection Committee should be strengthened by the addition of Indian cricketers as to whose capacity for the task there is no doubt whatever.

A PITY!

As for the question of "Body-Line Bowling," we think ourselves that it is a matter for regret if the M.C.C. have now tamely submitted to Australian claims in this matter.

"Leg-Theory" bowling, as it should be rightly called, is as old almost as cricket itself. Jardine's defence of the theory as practised by Larwood in Australia is unanswerable from any sporting point of view.

The Australians only discovered the menace of "Body-Line Bowling" when their prize batsman found themselves unable to defend their wickets against honest "Leg-Theory" bowling of an unusually unplayable kind.

Deliberate aiming of the ball at the body with the apparent intent of disabling the batsman is, of course, to be condemned, but it is in a different category from true "Leg-Theory" bowling, the permissibility of which has never before been questioned.

Batting has tended to become more and more dull in recent years, and this new ban on "Leg-Theory" bowling is likely to make it still more tedious.

NOT BUYING IT!

In his latest conference with the Sardars of Bombay on his scheme of village uplift, the Governor superfluously remarked that it might not be possible for the Government to make ample grants for the scheme. Money is not quite so cheap in these days as advice.

He is not unaware of the common criticism that it is a mockery to ask villagers to improve their condition at their own expense, when they cannot clothe and feed themselves adequately. But, he says sententiously, "we do not seek to buy better health and better conditions by heavy expenditure."

Self-help is his slogan and he has pointed out how many things the villagers can do for themselves with the help of the Sardars "thrown into the scheme."

Many of the Sardars will loyally pass on the advice to the villagers. As for financial assistance, they will, perhaps, say: "We do not seek to buy better health and better conditions by expenditure."

ONE-SIDED.

The manifesto issued by the Hindu and Parsi M.L.A.'s has much to commend in it. While we are strongly opposed to communal electorates the protest against reducing a Hindu majority of 75 per cent to 42 per cent must be supported.

Such injustices are bound to rankle in the hearts of Hindus and embitter the relations between them and other minorities who have benefitted at their expense.

Such important questions have to be settled justly, and not according to the whims of certain officials who may favour one community or another, for purposes of their own.

Although it will take a long time for Central Responsibility to come, that is no reason for treating the Hindu community so unjustly. Any legislation based on such one-sided representation cannot be representative of the people of the country.

REACTION "IN EXCELSIS."

The Indian Empire Society, consisting of an Indian and an European ex-High Court Judge, has by its reckless indifference to truth proved itself unworthy of any consideration, and for once we agree with the attitude of Indian delegates who decided to treat this association of "dug-outs" with contempt.

It is gratifying to find that even the representatives of Indian States refused to have any truck with them, though Mr. Lyall and his friends were unabashed by this snub, and continued to blackguard Indians generally and the Congress particularly.

Mr. Lyall's recklessness is stupendous. When faced with facts he would admit nothing and concede nothing, and even the intervention of Sir Hubert Carr was ineffective.

Readers' Views

LIBEL ON RETURNED EMIGRANTS

From "Interested Observer," British Guiana.

Referring to your article advertised in your "Chronicle" of July 2nd 1933 stating "Stranded Near Kidderpore Hundreds of Semi-Nude Men, Women and Children Face Starvation"—Begging on the street and living on green fruits and leaves of no less than 450 immigrants at Akra as the 'Amrita Bazar' writes—are very surprising to the Immigrants and East Indians of the West Indies and to the Colony of British Guiana, South America in which we live. Indians in British Guiana are quite willing to see their Motherland if Government here would only open up passages to go that is to say, reduce the high cost of passages, so as to enable those who, are likely to return to see their native land.

When immigration started to British Guiana, every passenger was given free right of return passage after the expiration of ten years. If no passage was given, then they were entitled to five rods by 50 roods of land to cultivate and settle on the land if they did not care to return home.

This offer is now dead in British Guiana. How can a land settlement scheme work without capital. The Government will be more than glad if the immigrants do not return home to their native land. In about 10 cases eight are willing to return, which means to us that the article published by you does not warrant the correctness of the report and it is only a scandal to attack the immigrants of British Guiana who have returned to their homes along with the body of undesirables who loaf about Calcutta City and exist on leaves and green fruits, as reported.

We shall be glad to learn that this erroneous statement is rectified in your next publication as I can assure you that several of us here will be quite willing to take an enjoyable trip to India, to see our surviving relatives, but we are debarred and cut off from the privileges entitled to our deceased parents when they were alive? So you can imagine the difficult situation we have to face.

Only the frail and disabled persons are sent away from this Colony with the exception of a few wealthy and of good caste and character immigrants.

South Indian Institutions

From "A South Indian."

Though all South Indians are indiscriminately called here Madrasis, we know there are various communities or interests among themselves, hence the respective organisations. To begin from one end we have in Bombay the Travancore Association, Malabar Catholic Association, Malabar Christian Association, Nayar Samaj, Kerala Samaj, Mysore Association, Andhra Association and the South Indian Association with its various allied societies to say nothing of those of minor importance. Fortunately it is that there has been no serious clash between any of them though we have not been throughout without the least of it, and we cannot be sure that none of a grave nature, which will be detrimental to the existence of the one or the other, will occur.

It is, therefore, desirable that some sort of provision be made to prevent such incidents. Admitting all the same that there are many points in common among all the sections of South Indians, the argument that one central South Indian Association with branches in different necessary localities will well serve the purpose and obviate all clashes cannot stand, as the idea is not practical in so far as the arrangement will not fully cater to the needs of the various communities with diverse languages and customs—religions apart.

The real solution is the constitution of a Central Committe of the various existing institutions, which, of course, should have jurisdiction over disputes and matters of common interests. This Committee should also have for its revenue quota from each member institution. Details may be discussed by those who are concerned, who, I am confident, are competent in the art of organising as well as framing constitutions. The materials are already there; it only remains for our leaders to rise to the occasion and do the constructive part of it. This will ensure effective unity.

ALL IS NOT WELL IN AFGHANISTAN

From B. F. Bharucha.

(1) Some time ago, when I wrote and said, that all was not well in Afghanistan, disclaimers poured in from Simla, Delhi and Peshawar saying, that perfect peace prevailed in that country!

(2) A little later, we were told, that some Tribes on our side were harbouring a Pretender; and so bombs were thrown on their villages to bring them to book!

(3) Then came the news, that all was quiet in Kabul!

(4) Now, we hear of executions of some enthusiastic youths in Kabul, and the fleeing off of others for safety! So what is wrong in Kabul, please?

Manori Liquor Shop Scandal

From A Lady Sympathiser.

I have read with great interest the articles published on 3rd and 10th October, 1933 and fully endorse what "Ashamed" and "Disgusted" have stated. It is really disgusting to hear that Manori which some years ago was a peaceful village and was populated by God-fearing villagers has now turned into a dangerous village.

"Ashamed" has enumerated more than enough murders and brutal assaults in Manori by various castes and creeds of people. If smaller assaults such as breaking of the heads and legs were added, it would fill up pages to describe and all this is done under the influence of Liquor.

The present Manori Liquor shop is situated in the very heart of the village and it is deplorable to note that religious and funeral processions, school-boys and girls and sober-minded people have to pass through this area haunted by drunkards. If Government have adopted a general policy to shift all Liquor Shops from the heart of the villages and they have shifted liquor shops in Andheri, Borivli, Malad, Gorai and Utan to the outskirts of the villages, I fail to understand why this liquor shop of Manori is retained in the heart of the village.

This Liquor shop should be shifted. Can the District Local Board and the Excise Department explain why it has been retained in the heart of the village. It is absolutely essential that all License holders should be treated alike and action taken immediately to shift the Liquor Shop of Manori to the outskirts of the village.

I am confident, Sir, that you will earn the gratitude of every respectable and educated resident of Manori if you take up cudgels on our behalf, specially the women folks of Manori on whose behalf I plead; whose woes and miseries will be relieved immediately if Government will implement their resolution.

Answers To Correspondents

RAM CHAND N.—The Swastiq League is a well-established organisation, which is doing good work in the City. It has nothing to do with Hitlerism and came into existence before Hitler's name was heard in Bombay. We regret your other letter cannot now be traced.

A CRICKETER: We do not think it desirable to rake up such incidents at the present time. We shall be ready to criticise and condemn any such behaviour in the future, as it deserves.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents are reminded that all communications should be written clearly on one side of the paper only. Preferably they should be typewritten. Letters in pencil or indiscanctly written will be given no consideration.

Correspondents are requested to express their views as briefly and concisely as possible.

Japan Boycott Must Be Raised

Nothing Else Can Save Cotton Trade

HALF LOOMS IN CITY IDLE

Unparalleled Situation Needs Drastic Handling

(From Our Commercial Editor.)

Indian cotton prices have now reached a new low level and the parity between Bombay and Liverpool, American cotton prices has widened to Rs. 45 Recent improvement in weather conditions in all cotton districts has improved the outlook of the Indian cotton crop.

On the otherside, the off-take continues very poor. Japan has boycotted our cotton as a result of higher import duty on Japanese piece-goods imports. Present prices of our cotton are attractive as compared with American cotton, but the export demand from Europe continues restricted.

In the circumstances when the new cotton crop will arrive freely, there will be undue accumulations of unsold stocks of raw cotton in Bombay, as well as at other parts.

LOCAL SITUATION.

The situation at the local cotton market continues far from satisfactory and with loss of confidence, in the absence of demand for ready cotton, there is the probability of a serious crisis which is expected to result in heavy losses to cotton merchants and cotton growers. There will be distress selling at unduly low prices, resulting in disaster to the cotton trade.

Recently the market was helped by heavy covering, owing to lifting up of hedge sales by offices and export firms which they made at higher prices. Extensive double option business is resulting in artificial supply of forward contracts at every decline. Thus the buyers or holders of speculative purchases are increasing their losses.

NERVOUS FEELING.

Inability of some firms to pay up their losses resulted in forced liquidation. The difficulties experienced by the Currimbhoy group mills influenced nervous selling and liquidation. Lately the financial difficulty of a big local firm also helped the declining tendency of prices. There exists some nervous feeling in the local market and speculation in cotton has collapsed.

The useful purpose which a forward cotton market is supposed to perform to the cotton trade, will not be able to function in the right direction, and there are fears that if there is heavy unloading by tired bull operators, there will be sensational collapse in prices.

RUIN OF AGRICULTURISTS.

The outlook of our textile industry is not encouraging. At present over 50 per cent. of the looms are idle in Bombay mills. With a view to reduce the cost of production, the mills are reducing wages. The industry is amply protected by the Government but the result is far from satisfactory. Even with 50 per cent. general protection and 75 per cent. protection against Japanese goods, there is no demand for Indian mill cloth to keep the mills going.

This disappointing situation is mainly due to the economic ruin of the masses and agriculturists. The artificial Exchange Ratio has decreased the general buying capacity by 12-1/2 per cent. as the return on agricultural persuit was adversally affected.

NOTHING WILL SAVE IT.

No amount of protection whether it be 100 or 200 per cent. will save the Indian mill industry. There is something radically wrong with the industry. Our mill-owners are rather selfish and never care to look to the most vital factor, namely the purchasing capacity. Foreign textile delegations are negotiating at Simla in the best interest of their own industry and our mill-owners are safeguarding their own interests. Cotton representatives have asked for the protection of cotton growers, but it will be almost impossible to save them.

Before anything definite turns out, there will be large accumulations of raw cotton. The new crop is about to move and arrivals are reported in the United Provinces, which will be followed by free movement of Khandesh and Berar cotton crops. Before the end of the year, the situation will probably be so serious that nothing will be able to save the cotton trade.

UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION.

It is perhaps for the first time in the history of the Indian cotton trade, that such a serious situation has developed. Indian mills will lose heavily on their unsold stock of cloth, along with the collapse of cotton prices.

As the situation stands now there is no hope of saving the cotton trade. Foreigners, being well aware of the prospective situation, will delay their usual buying. Thus in the absence of any important export demand nothing but an unparelleled disaster awaits.

There is still time however, to save the situation and at any cast the boycott of Indian cotton by Japan must be raised without any loss of time. The protection granted to the Indian textile industry has failed to save the industry, as will be seen from the number of idle looms in the City. However, one finds the direct result that Japan has boycotted our cotton the effects of which will be experienced hence forward.

STAFFORDSHIRE WIN ON POINTS

MADRAS, Oct 11

The first semi-final of the Madras Gymkhana Rugby Tournament was played off this evening on Island ground before a large gathering, when the First Battalion North Staffordshire regiment snatched the victory over Madras Gymkhana by a narrow margin of three points (penalty goal) to nil.

The Gymkhana were totally off-colour, and put up a disappointing show being confined to too much on offensive, whilst the Staffords playing at top form scored through Hurlbutt from the penalty kick after 20 minutes' play.—A. P.

SAVE YOUR COUNTRY'S WEALTH!

USE ONLY SWADESHI!

ON THE AUSPICIOUS OCCASION OF

DIVALI

AVOID USING

FOREIGN CLOTH,

FOREIGN SUGAR

and

FOREIGN CRACKERS.

USE

PURE KHADDAR,

PURE SWADESHI CLOTH

and

INDIAN SUGAR

Instead of wasting money try to better your country's condition. Spend your time with music and associate yourself with Harijans in enjoyments.

FURTHER DROP IN STERLING PRICES

Profit-taking Raises Market Partially.

"CHRONICLE SPECIAL."

BOMBAY Oct. 11.

The New York market appears to have held itself up remarkably well despite various factors operating against it, and the prices continue to maintain fairly steady. The undertone, however, lack of fresh incentive and general uncertainty surrounding developments at Washington militate any advance with the result that trading has become quiet and fluctuations narrow.

January was traded in at 9-48 at opening i.e., one point higher and the market for some time remained steady on some buying, influenced by steadier Liverpool advices, but thereafter the prices relapsed somewhat on selling by southern houses. Otherwise the market continued to hover round previous days closing level.

Liverpool wheat opened easy 55, 57-7/8, 59 about 3/8th penny lower. Operations were light without any special feature.

On London Stock Exchange only small business passed and gilt-edged securities were in better demand. 3-1/2 was quoted £86-1/4 i.e., 2 shillings lower.

London exchanges opened at 4.68 3/4 and further weakened to 4.68 thereafter the rate continued to decline gradually, touching 4.66.

Franc opened 79.06 and began gradually to improve reaching 79.26.

Silver opened steady 56/6, 56/7, 56/9. There was some scattered buying but quotations generally remained unchanged.

Gold opened steady 33/1, 33/1/3, 33/1/6 absence of enquiry caused slight set-back, while the easier sterling Paris exchange brought further drop in prices but profit-taking raised the market partially.

At the time of wiring prices ruled 330/6, 33/0/9 and 33/1.—A. P.

FLORIDA DECIDES TO GO WET

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Jacksonville (Florida) voted by a four to one majority against prohibition. This is 33rd of 36 states necessary to vote wet and end prohibition.—Reuter.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

London, Oct. 11

Previous closing	4.69 5/8
To-day's opening	4.67 3/4
To-day's closing	4.65 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 11

Previous closing	4.69 1/8
To-day's closing	4.65 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21 Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

New York, Oct 11

Previous closing	9.47
To-day's opening	9.48
Difference	plus 01
To-day's closing	9.49
Difference	plus 02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April ..... Rs. 187

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

Liverpool, Oct 11

Previous closing	5.27
To-day's opening	5.23
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	5.28
Difference	plus 01

FRANC RATE

Paris, Oct 11

Previous closing	79.03
To-day's opening	79.28
To-day's closing	79.28

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct 11

Silver ready	18.5
Difference	unchanged
Silver forward	18.7
Difference	unchanged

Market: Feature late. Market steady

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Oct 11

Silver ready	56	7	0
Kartik	56	9	0
Magsir	56	12	0
Gold Kartik	33	1	3
Magsir	33	1	6
Sovereign	20	13	6

DEFICITS PILE UP

Sir Joseph Bhore Warns Indian Railway Conference

EFFICIENCY ONLY CURE

Pope May Visit India Again to Advise Government Regarding Economy in Administration

SIMLA, Oct 11.

"In the uncertainty which today envelope the working of forces, social, political and economic, which are shaping the future of our own national life and that of the world, it would be the height of unwisdom to attempt to forecast or prophesy in matters which have seemed of late to elude the working of natural laws. What is perhaps the wiser course in these circumstances for the administration to follow is to carry on with caution and yet with vigilance, ready and prepared to take advantage of and to meet changes which may at any moment unexpectedly overtake it." With these words, Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce and Railway member, prefaced his address to the Indian Railway Conference Association which opened this morning. Sir Joseph Bhore reviewed progress particularly in the region of economy and referred to the Railway Board's attitude with regard to Rail-Road competition.

Referring to the campaign for economy, the Commerce Member hoped that it would be possible for Mr. Pope to pay another visit to India next cold weather and give further advice to Government.

RAIL-ROAD COMPETITION

Discussing the Railway Board's attitude regarding the Rail-Road competiton, Sr Joseph said that nothing had struck him more than the meticulous care with which all suggestions for improvement were examined. He believed that co-ordination of transport services was absolutely essential, especially in a poor country like India, if development was not to be unduly or improperly delayed. It was by increasing the efficiency of railways on the technical and administrative sides, combined with the utmost economy in working and by straining every nerve to increase their utility to the public, that Railways in India would be able to face the competition that must grow with years.

Concluding Sir Joseph Bhore paid a tribute to the services rendered by Mr. Hannay, whose impending retirement would create a gap.

DECENTRALIZATION.

He said that action had been taken by the Railway Board in the matter of decentralization and they would like to receive further suggestions from the Agents in this direction. The question of reduction of rates and fares had received the closest attention of the Railway administrations and in a great many cases reductions had been made, where there was reasonable chance of justifiable increase in traffic and even in cases where such chances were not bright. He reminded the Conference that the Railways were working at a deficit and however much they might try to induce traffic by such reductions, they were financially not able to subsidise trade and could not undertake reductions in rates and fares without a reasonable chance for increase in the volume of traffic.

Turning to the programme for 1934-35 the Railway Board had been recently considering it and were recommending an expenditure of 2-1/2 crores more than for the present year to be devoted mainly to track and bridge work and miscellaneous remunerative works.—A. P.

SIR C. P. LEAVES FOR MADRAS

TRIVANDRUM, Oct 11

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar leaves Trivandrum for Madras on Thursday morning and will return on October 18.

Mr. T. Austin, Dewan of Travancore leaves Trivandrum on Thursday on a tour to Quilon and Alleppey and will return on October 18.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lady Sykes visited the Poona Islomia Urdu School on Tuesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay held a Conference at Government House of the Sardars and Dumaldars in the Deccan to enlist their sympathy and support for his Scheme to promote village improvement on Tuesday.

Lady Sykes opened the Fancy Fair at St. Helena's High School Poona on Tuesday.

Hoare Professes To Know More

Says Burmans Are Toying With Federation For Better Terms Of Separation

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Personal opinion in favour of separation of Burma was expressed by Sir Samuel Hoare in his statement before the Select Committee yesterday.

He said that it would be inappropriate at the present juncture for the Government to declare the definite decision that might appear to prejudice the Select Committees deliberations but he himself had come to two conclusions, reached by the Simon Commission, namely that Burma should henceforth be separated and that a general body of Burman opinion supports separation.

"Burma is at present a Province of British India", continued Sir Samuel. "It is therefore necessary to consider its future Government under the Joint Committee's terms of reference. I have already circulated a tentative sketch of the constitution for Burma on the assumption that it ceases to be a Province of British India and becomes a separate entity We have first of all to decide whether she becomes a separate unit outside Federation. We then have to draw up a constitution in accordance with our decision on this issue.

SAME CONSTITUTION

"I think, however, that when once the initial dicision is made our task should not be very difficult. If Burma enters Indian Federation her constitution must be same as that of any other Indian provice and we should have to do little more than to modify the allocation of seats in the Federal Legislature so as to provide for Burmese representation.

"If on other hand Burma is to be separated we must still follow in its main lines the Indian plan. Expectations that have been held out to India, apply equally to Burma as part of India and Burma has been specifically given to understand that her prospect in regard to constitutional advancement will not be prejudiced by separation.

IN CASE OF SEPARATION

"But in case of a separated Burma we shall have to provide not only for functions of provincial units in India but also for functions of the Central Government. The constitution I have sketched in the memorandum is, therefore, an adjustment of the provisions of federal and provincial sections of the Indian White Paper modified in some but not many particulars to meet the special needs of a Burma separated from India.

"Members and delegates will find that in the proposals which I have circulated points of divergence between Burman and Indian proposals are conveniently shown by the use of italics.

BURMAN LEADERS' DEMANDS

"As things stand Burma is a part of India and our Indian colleagues will naturally wish to have the opportunity of expressing their opinions about its future They will have views not only upon the inclusion or non-inclusion of Burma in the Indian Federation but also upon the question whether Burma should be included in the Indian Federation as some Burman party leaders have demanded upon special terms whether she should retain for her own use customs duties levied in Burma and whether she should be free to secede from the Federation at her will."

"There has already been considerable discussion about the future of Burma with Indian representatives at the Irst Indian Round Table Conference but a good deal has since taken place and our Indian colleagues may wish to give their views on these developments.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

'I think that I am right in saying that the general conclusion on this subject at the first Indian conference was that if it was the desire of the people of Burma that their country should be separated from India, Indians would not oppose such a separation.

"Now the Committee will no doubt expect to hear something from me upon the subject of separation and I shall therefore state my own views. It should not be necessarily assumed that what I put forward as my own views are the final views of His Majesty's Government. The whole question of the future Government of India which for the present includes Burma is now in the hands of the Joint Select Committee and it would not be appropriate at this juncture for the Government to declare a definite decision that might appear to prejudice the Committee's deliberations.

MOST SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION!

"Subject to that I may say quite clearly that after fullest and most sympathetic consideration of Burma's real interests and aspirations I have come to two conclusions that were reached by the Statutory Commission namely that Burma should henceforth be separated from India and that general body of Burman opinion supports separation. The history of the separation question in Burma is not a very long one. Indeed the development of any political movement in modern sense in Burma is comparatively recent but it is a question that was bound to arise as soon as self-government began to develop in India and once the movement for separation started it developed with considerable rapidity.

"The Indian Statutory Commission found that Burman sentiment in favour of separation from India was very general. Every member of the Burman Committee which co-operated with the Commission took this line and in February 1929 a motion in favour of Burma's separation from India was carried without division.

COUNTRY'S VIEW?

"The Commission reported that from their own experience they had little doubt that the verdict of the Council was the verdict of the country as a whole and that this general view did not rest on mere sentiment only but was substantiated by cogent economic considerations. Not only are the economic interests of Burma and India often divergent but many of other matters which have preoccupied the Indian legislature, are of no interest to Burma owing to differences of racial, social and religious outlook. Burma therefore, has taken little interest in the proceedings of the Central Legislature and her representatives have been more and more reluctant to undertake a long journey to attend the sessions where their presence is of little practical weight or importance What is true already will not be less true in future"

PEOPLE'S VERDICT

"Nevertheless in the last two or three years a natural desire of the people of Burma for a separate political existence has become somewhat obscure When a clear issue was put to the electorate in autumn 1932 a majority of members styling themselves as anti-separationists was returned and they opposed separation on the basis of the constitution offered at the end of the Burma Round Table Conference. In introduction to the memorandum that I circulated at beginning of August I described the events which have taken place since 1931 and summed up the evidence by saying that there is almost a unanimous opinion in Burma in favour of ultimate separation

(Continued on Next Page)

MORE MEN REFUSE FOOD

200 More Prisoners Join Hungerstrikers In Lahore Jail

LAHORE, Oct. 11

It is understood that about two hundred more prisoners confined in the Lahore Central Jail refused food this morning, but otherwise the situation with regard to the hunger-strike remains unchanged.

A demand was made by some prisoners this morning that those prisoners who had been removed to undertrial wards should be sent back, but the jail authorities took up the attitude that the latter had defied orders and no such request could be met with so long as they continued to be defiant.

It is understood that in addition to those who have been on hungerstrike since the ninth evening, a batch of about 200 more prisoners refused food this morning.

It is stated that fresh vegetables are being supplied for sometime now to meet the grievances of the Sikh prisoners in respect of food.—A. P.

CAR COLLIDES WITH BUS

Two Passengers And Driver Killed & Others Injured

LUCKNOW, October 11.

News has been received of a serious motor accident on the Lucknow Barabanki road as a result of which three persons have been killed and several injured. The car was going from Lucknow and a bus carrying passengers from the Deva fair was running in the opposite direction.

It is reported that the bus driver could not see through the dust and in trying to keep his side crashed against a tree. Two passengers and the bus driver were killed and others injured, some of them seriously. The bus was badly damaged.—A.P.

ANOTHER FLIGHT TO ANTARCTIC

BOSTON, October 11.

Rear Admiral Byrd has started on his second expedition to Antarctic on board the flagship the "Jacob Rupert" which carries large twin-engined biplane and autogiro for map-making flights.

The party includes 70 scientists and adventurers and expects to return in 1935. They hope to claim for America any uncharted areas of land and determine the extent of natural resources.—Reuter's Special.

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PT. MALAVIYA PLEADS FOR A. I. C. C. MEETING

Continued from page 1.

give us the strength and power to protect the rights of our people and secure to them what is their birth-right, viz., Government of the country for the people by the people which is briefly expressed by the simple and inspiring word 'Swaraj'.

SWARAJ.

The necessity for reaching this goal of Swaraj within the shortest time possible is seen even more clearly to-day than it was before The administration of the country has become unbearably burdensome and oppressive, its inefficiency is writ large in the lamentagle economic condition of the people, which is growing worse and worse every day.

The non-violent struggle for changing the present system of Government, has made it clear that the Government of this great country cannot be carried on against the will and without the consent of its people, and yet an attempt is being vigorously made in England to provide, by means of the White Paper, for continuing as long as possible, the present system, in some respects in a worse form, than what exists to-day.

CRITICAL PERIOD.

The country, is thus passing through a most critical period of its history under the British rule. The fate of 350 millions of Indians, including in a closer sense than before the Princes and the people of the Indian States, is being hammered out in England with indefensible disregard of opinions of the people of India.

Many of our most sober minded people have been driven to the conclusion that, if the domination of views of the present party in England continues, there is no hope of anything like full responsible government or British Dominion status being established any time one can foresee, in India. But it is equally clear that the present attitude of the Governments in England and in India is largely due to the disunity that has prevailed among us.

Anyone, who contrasts the situation as it existed after the appointment of the Simon Commission and for a pretty long time after it, with that which exists to-day, will see how those who do not wish that power should be retransferred from the British to Indian hands, have taken advantage of our being divided among ourselves to consolidate the position more and more in their favour and against us.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

In these circumstances, our duty to the vast millions of our people of all classes and creeds demands that the best amongst us should meet at an early date after the events and experiences of the last few years and decide upon a national policy and programme best calculated to bring about our earliest political and economic salvation, remembering that the one essential condition of our success is that the programme we adopt should be calculated to command the support of all honest and earnest patriots.

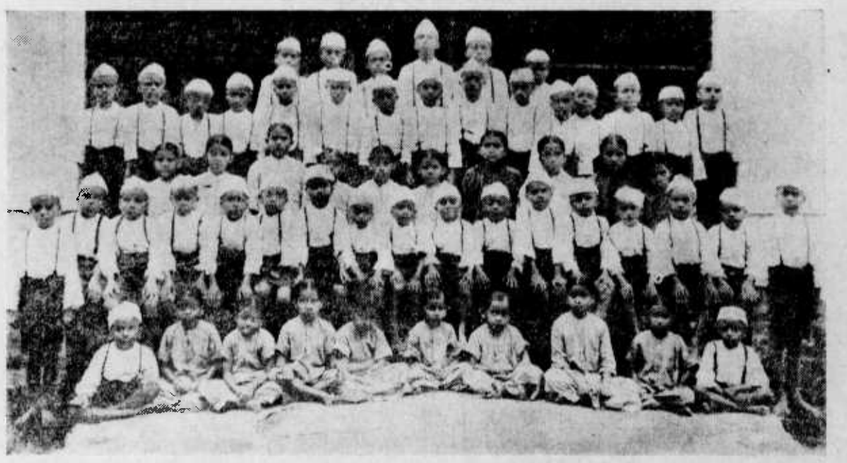
I have strong hopes that in view of the great jeopardy, in which the country is placed, when the best among us will meet next week, they will be able to decide upon such a programme.

DEFINITE PROPOSALS.

I have myself got very definite proposals both for an economic and a political programme to place before the country, as I have no doubt many other friends have. I am waiting to lay them before the All-India Congress Committee in the first instance as I consider it of the highest importance that such proposals should have the united support of the Congress before they are placed before other political parties in the country.

I hope that a duly signed requisition has been sent or will soon be sent to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for convening a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and I have no doubt that such a meeting will be convened at an early date, at a place where it may be most convenient to Mahatma Gandhi to be available to the Committee for his invaluable advice regarding the proposals, which will be laid before the Committee including the question of convening a national convention to which representatives of all political parties may be invited.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF KANARA



Hundreds of children of the Siddhapur and Sirsi Talukas of the Kanara District are stated to be in a destitute condition, consequent on the economic distress prevailing in the Talukas, during the past three years and the No-Tax Campaign, in which many parents were clapped in jails. Photo shows some of these children now taken care of in the Children's Home at Shimoga.

DIMITROFF BURSTS OUT

Some Tense Moments In Reichstag Fire Trial

DRAMATIC CONTRASTS

Van der Lubbe Sits unmoved And Immobile During Entire Court Proceedings.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.

The reopening of the fire trial in Reichstag building was most dramatic. Dimitroff at the outset wished to put question. The president sharply stated that the moment was inopportune for questions. Despite the orders to be silent, Dimitroff continued his interpositions, whereupon he was again excluded from the court until further notice. The accused described decision as the theft of his rights to defend himself.

CONTRAST.

Van der Lubbe appeared with the usual shock of curls wetted and plastered down and looking more wan and miserable than ever. "I had the impression that I was dealing with a madman," was the first reaction of the Police. Lateit who was the first on the scene of the fire when in the witness box he referred to Van der Lubbe's arrest on the night of disaster. Lateit said he derived that conclusion from the fact that Van der Lubbe merely laughed when asked the reason for the incendiarism.

While Lateit was giving evidence Van der Lubbe sat unmoved and court official frequently had to wipe his nose which he declined to do himself although he was well furnished with handkerchiefs. —Reuter's Special.

HOARE FOR SEPARATION

(Continued from Previous Page.)

from India and against Federation on the same terms as other provinces of India.

HOARE'S ANALYSIS.

"In spite of the apparent obscurity of proceedings which took place in the Burma Legislative Council, I think that the elements of the situation are as follows:—

The Indian community naturally desires a permanent union with India, and on account of its strong economic position, this community which numbers less than 10 per cent of the population has an influence in politics out of proportion to its numbers.

Apart from this, there is practically no opinion in Burma in favour of incorporation in the Federation on ordinary provincial terms.

Where anti-Separationists differ from Separationists is that they think that after a short period of incorporation in the Indian Federation on special terms they will secure better terms for a separated Burma than they would now obtain. Both the groups hope to get a more advantageous constitution than that outlined in the Prime Minister's statement at the end of the Burma Round Table Conference.

BURMA AND FEDERATION

One group thinks that this can be achieved by a temporary continuance of the association of Burma with India, while the other group has no such hope and realises that if Burma becomes involved in the Indian Federation she will have to stay there. Both the groups are equally opposed to unconditional and permanent federation with India. Upon this at least the resolution passed by the Burma Council in 1932 is clear. While unfavourable to the separation of Burma on the basis of the constitution offered at the end of the Burma Round Table Conference, it emphatically opposed the unconditional and permanent federation with India.

NO RIGHT TO SECEDE.

It has already been stated clearly in Parliament that the right of secession from Federation, if it could be granted at all, could not be limited to one federating party. On such basis no federal system could be stable. Several Indian political leaders have expressed themselves in this sense, and I have no doubt that the Joint Select Committee will agree with me in saying that such a right of secession cannot possibly be granted.

Once this condition is made finally clear beyond any possibility of doubt, I believe that a great deal of obscurity which has surrounded the Separation issue will vanish and that the general desire of the people of Burma for separation will once more become clear.

INVITE BURMANS.

For these reasons, I think there can be no real doubt as to which the Burman people prefer of the alternatives actually open to them, and I have said enough to show why my personal opinion is on the side of Separation. It will be a matter for the Committee later to say whether they agree. I am not pressing them for immediate decision. I think this is an opportunity for the Indian delegates to express their views, and I hope that the Committee will agree to invite a suitable number of delegates representing various parties and interests in Burma to come to London later and join them upon the same footing as that which Indian delegates have been occupying during the last few months."

CALCUTTA MARKET

Jutes Rule Easy & Rubbers In Good Demand At High Rates

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11

Jute shares ruled easier this morning in sympathy with Hessian market and lack of outside support. Coals showed no change. Teas ruled steady but the volume of busine reported was only moderate.

In the miscellaneous, rubbers were in fair demand at hardening rates, while others showed no change. Securities were weak.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 83/5 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 98/6 small lot; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 106/14; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 99/9.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1225.

Cottons: Kesoram 3 small odd lot.

Coals: Amalgamated 14/4; Bengal 231/8; Equitable 19/12; Raneegunge 40/4.

Jutes: Anglo India 348 small lot; Auckland 167; Champdany 133; Clive 25/14; Gouripore 358 small lot; Hooghly ordy 60/12; Hooghly pref 17/6; Howrah 48/8; Hukumchand pref 101/8; Kamarhatty 457; Kinnison 605/8; National 21; Reliance 71/12; Union 356.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9/6; Bengal Telephone ordy 17/10; Indian Standard Wagon pref 110; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 101; Titaghur Paper ordinary 15/4.

Rubbers: Kampas S 1 point 30-1/2 cts.; Kuala Sidim small lot point 95 cts; Lunas small lot point 30 cts; Pajam small lot; point 30-1/2 cts; Perit Porak small lot point 74 cts.

Sugar shares: Balrampur 11/8; Carew and Ci 14/8; Champaran 24/8; Ganesh 10; New Savan 13 small lots.

Tea shares: Dufflaghur 15/8; Hantapara 480; Jutlibari 17/8; Kaliti 14/8; North Western Cachar 297/8 small lots; Pussimbing pref 99.

Debentures: 6½ per cent 1931/61 Great Eastern Hotel Debentures free of income tax 113.—A. P.

WALL STREET PESSIMISTIC

Confidence Lacking And Undertone Easy On Stock Exchange

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, October 11.

On the Stock Exchange business was only on a small scale. The Home Industries continued to attract attention, especially the Iron and Steel and Shipping.

Only other feature was the Gilt-edged securities to which was added money tending drift owing to prevailing uncertainty.

Commodity markets were generally quiet uninteresting. Wall Street was dull, confidence was lacking, and undertone is easy.

UNWANTED TRANSFER OF SANTA CRUZ

(Continued from page 6)

has been the fact of these suburban areas being independent municipal administrative units. And as an independent administrative unit the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee has carried on its affairs in a satisfactory manner. Vile Parle has been constituted into a Municipal District and thus commands an efficient municipal administration.

There was a time, meanwhile, when our hopes were raised high and we looked forward to our township being constituted a Municipal District, (vide Government Notification, dated 7th March 1929, No. 152). The local Committee girded up its loins on the occasion (of course under orders) and proceeded to prepare Electoral Rolls, distribute seats, create wards and what not In fact the Notified Area Committee did every thing that is generally required to be done by a civic body on the eve of being invested with a more dignified status—that of a Municipal District.

ACCESS OF A BRAIN WAVE

And then.....then the sudden access of a brain-wave. Something happened somewhere behind the scenes and the local Committee had the misfortune of seeing its labour wasted. No efficient administration would ever countenance the Hare and Hounds policy with regard to a problem of public weal.

The Government have on more than one occasion realised the strength of public feeling against the proposed move of transfer. This opposition of the Santa Cruz public does not rest on merely sentimental grounds. Sentiment has no place in questions bearing on matters relating to civic well-being. It would indeed be a hardship for the people of Santa Cruz, to be required to go all the way to Bandra (in the event of the proposal materialising) for obtaining redress for every petty grievance. The class of people who are illiterate and poor would be hit hard. It is obvious that a compact local body, which is in our midst and easily accessible, should be better able to anticipate, appreciate and attend to our civic needs than an unwieldy municipal body, miles away from us, and confronted with problems peculiar to its own limits.

DROP IT!

It would be interesting to know what special considerations are there to prevail upon the Government to raise this question of tacking on a young and growing suburb like Santa Cruz to an ancient body like the Bandra Municipality.

In fine, I am inclined to the view that this periodical talk does nobody good. The Government would be well-advised to drop the proposal altogether. Public opinion demands it. And the fact that such a fossil body as the Santa Cruz Residents' Association has been spurred on to protest against the contemplated move, should help the Government gauge the depth of feeling against it. Let's hear no more about it.

CHURCHILL BEFORE J. P. C.

Hoare Arranges Conference Of Experts And Indian Delegates

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, October 11.

The difficulties confronting the Federal Government in ensuring that Federal legislation in "concurrent field" (as apart from the purely federal field) was implemented was exhaustively discussed in the Select Committee yesterday, when Sir Samuel Hoare and his advisers gave evidence on sections 125 to 129 of the White Paper.

It was pointed out that the Federal Government was armed with powers to ensure that purely federal legislation was carried out, but in order to preserve the reality of the provincial autonomy, no similar powers were provided in the case of a federal legislation covering concurrent field, the purpose of which was purely designed to preserve the uniformity of laws throughout the provinces (see section 114 of the White Paper).

FEDERAL ORDER.

The question was raised what would be the position in the event of one province declining to administer the law of that kind and preferring its own law on the subject.

Sir Samuel, who emphasised in the course of his replies both his desire to avoid blurring of responsibility and belief that provinces would work in harmonious co-operation with the Centre, agreed that legally and constitutionally there was no distinction between one Federal act and another, but felt that politically it was worth while to avoid the impression that the concurrent field was really the Federal field under another name. He felt it was impossible to compel units to execute Federal order if they refused and said that a similar difficulty occurred in other constitutions.

INDIA OFFICE CONFERENCE.

Numerous suggestions with a view to obviating the difficulty included arming the Governors with powers to ensure that laws were implemented, insertion of definite sanctions in the constitution and prohibition of concurrent legislation, until provinces had been consulted.

Sir S. Hoare, while mentioning the factors weighing against such proposals, promised to give consideration to them and after a long discussion undertook to arrange a meeting at the India Office between the Constitutional experts and members and delegates specially interested in these technical questions.

According to the "Evening Standard" Mr. Winston Churchill gives evidence before the Select Committee on the 16th October. —Reuter.

WINNIE TO GIVE HIS EVIDENCE

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Winston Churchill confirms that he gives evidence before Select Committee on 23rd October and not on 16th.—Reuter's Special.

'NO PROTECTION FOR JEWS!'

Germany Opposes Resolution In League Assembly Sessions

GENEVA, Oct. 11.

The world was demonstrating its innate powers of recovery despite ineffectual efforts of politicians and economists, declared chairman Te Water winding up the session of the League Assembly. He added: "Let the powers of the world change their policy from fear and resentment to generosity as British have done in South Africa, and the world will have peace." The termination of the Assembly clears a way for an intensive disarmament discussion.

Sir John Simon arrived this morning and immediately had a long interview with Boncour. Later he saw Mr. Norman Davis.

The leaders of the British, French and American delegations met this afternoon but the outcome of the conversations are hitherto undisclosed. Germany opposed resolution in the Assembly dealing with the protection of the minorities including Jews and consequently, although all other states voted in its favour the resolution was lost.—Reuter.

KEEPING STEP WITH EDUCATION

Plea For Women's University For Gujerat

AHMEDABAD, Oct 11

A plea for a Women's University for Gujarat was made by Mrs. Shantaben Yodh, presiding at the Gujarat Provincial Women's Conference held this evening.

The Conference passed resolutions urging the abolition of untouchability, favouring enactment of legislation for granting divorce among Hindus, refusal of admission to married pupils to University after three years and establishmen. of birth control clinics, etc.—A. P.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Prices Improve On Trade Calling

(Special Cable)

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

The Liverpool cotton market opened easy on increased selling influenced by unfavourable financial news from Bombay. Later, prices improved on trade calling and improved buying.

TRI-PARTITE UNDERSTANDING

Indian Interests To Present Solid Front

SIMLA, Oct. 11

It is understood that prolonged discussions between the Indian mill, cotton growers and handloom industry representatives have led to an understanding as to the best method of promoting the common national point of view and the best interests of the three sides.

The understanding thus arrived at, would it is expected have a material influence over the trade negotiations.

One of those concerned in these talks humorously remarked, "There is nothing like foreign invasion to bring the country together." The details of the settlement are not as yet available.—A. P.

ART-SILK DELEGTAES

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Three extra Japanese unofficial delegates representing the artificial silk industry are on their way to India and are expected to arrive on 5th November to advise on technical questions regarding the degree of inter-substitution which might be possible in respect of cotton piecegoods.—A. P.

RAJSHAHI UKASE

Ban On Meeting And Demonstrations

RAJSHAHI, Oct. 10

Section 144 Cr. P. C has been promulgated in Nator town banning meetings and demonstrations for two months in the Municipal areas. A local medical practitioner and seven other Hindus have been arrested on a charge of defiance of the order.—A. P.

CESAREWITCH STAKES

Seminole Wins Race By Two Lengths

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 11

The Cesarewitch Stakes run at Newmarket to-day over a distance of two miles and two furlongs resulted as follows:—

SEMINOLE	1
LOOSESTRIFE	2
ROI DE PARIS	3

Thirteen ran and winner won by two lengths.

Four lengths separated the second and the third.

Starting prices were: 100 to 6 Seminole; 100 to 7 Loosestrife; 100 to 6 Roi de Paris.

Ray rode Articstar. Robertson Bunkawai. Partridge Sarum and Dyson Benzina Victoria. Otherwise, runners were identical with probables.

Time:—Three minutes and 47 seconds.

Ximenes settled down from a good start from Negro. Boldero Fragrance, Roideparis and Seminole.

Halfway across the flat, Ximenes led from Roideparis Seminole. Negro and Loosestrife. Entering straight, Loosestrife disputed the lead of Seminole followed by Roideparis and Sanity.

After a sharp tussle with Loosestrief, Seminole gained the upperhand. Chelmarsh was the fourth. Luckypatch fifth; Sanity sixth; Foxearth seventh; Guiscard eighth, Joyousgreeting ninth and Trustee last.

ETERNAL HUNT FOR ARMS

Seven Years R. I. For Unlicensed Arms.

CALCUTTA, Oct 11

The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Surandranath Dutt Gupta to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under the Bengal Terrorist Outrages Suppression Act on a charge of unlicensed possession of an automatic pistol and 17 cartridges.—A. P.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR NALINI DAS

CALCUTTA, Oct 11

Mr. C. C. Sharpe, Mr. K. C. Chunder and Maulvi Saiyid Salamatulla will form the Special Tribunal to try Nalini Das of Barisal in connection with an armed dacoity in the village of Singa resulting in an inmate being shot dead.—A. P.

BANK RAID IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Oct. 11.

The run on the Central Bank continued till late in the afternoon, the day's withdrawals amounting to 15 lakhs of rupees The Bank resumed normal working towards the evening.—A. P.

DISCHARGED AND RE-ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Oct 11

Birendranath Banerjee arrested in connection with a find of bombs and revolvers, and Brajendra Bhowmik arrested while attempting to extort money from Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee were discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate but were arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

Calcutta, Oct. 11—A Hindu lad of thirteen has died following an explosion while manufacturing fireworks. The keeper of an oilmanstore is being prosecuted in this connection under the Dangerous Drugs Act (selling chemicals to a boy of tender age).—A. P.

STOP PRESS

HUNGER-STRIKE SITUATION

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

About 100 of the prisoners on hunger-strike in the Lahore Central Jail are understood to have given up the strike this evening.—A. P.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

It is understood that Mr. J. N. Basu of Calcutta has agreed to preside over the National Liberal Federation, which will be held in Madras during Christmas. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri will be Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

LATEIT'S STORY

"All I saw twenty or thirty pieces of charred cloth," declared Lateit when asked by the Public Prosecutor whether he noticed any inflammable material in Reichstag. Lateit added: "We searched the whole place meticulously to the smallest cupboards, but saw nothing anywhere.

There will be no session tomorrow but the Court will assemble in the evening to reconstruct the conflicting evidence of the two witnesses mentioned yesterday. —Reuter's Special.

CURRIMBHOY GROUP MILLS POSITION

Shareholders' Association Issues Statement Giving Working Results Of Mills Since Issue Of Last Balance Sheet

The following Press Statement has been issued by the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association:—

"In view of the interest aroused by the financial affairs of the mills in the Currimbhoy Group, the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association desire to state for the information of the investing public that, on a comparison of the floating assets and floating liabilities, as contained in the Statement of Liabilities and Assets as on 30th September 1933 of several mills in the Group, supplied to them by the management with the floating assets and floating liabilities as contained in the relative last balance sheets, the working results of each mill since the date of the last balance sheet would appear approximately as follows:—

Fazulbhoy Mills:—The floating assets are down by Rs. 19,03,000, while the floating liabilities are down by Rs. 10,14,000 only, thus showing that since the last balance sheets at at 31st March 1933, the working has suffered to the extent of Rs. 8,89,000.

Pearl Mills:—The floating assets are down by Rs. 14,25,000 while the floating liabilities are down by Rs. 7,22,000 only, thus showing that since the last balance sheet as at 31st March 1933 the working has suffered to the extent of Rs. 7,03,000.

Currimbhoy Mills:—The floating assets are down by Rs. 21,73,000, while the floating liabilities are down by Rs. 17,56,000 only, thus showing that since the last balance sheet as at 31st March, 1033 the working has suffered to the extent of Rs. 4,17,000.

Ebrahimbhoy-Pabaney Mills:—The floating assets are down by Rs. 20,50,000 while the floating liabilities are down by Rs. 16,57,000 only, thus showing that since the last balance sheet as at 31st March 1933 the working has suffered to the extent of Rs. 4,07,000.

LOSS OF 9,68,000.

Kastoorchand Mills:—The floating assets are down by Rs. 14,29,000 while the floating liabilities are down by Rs. 4,61,000 only, thus showing that since the last balance sheet as at 24th January, 1933 the working has suffered to the extent of Rs. 9,68,000.

Crescent Mills:—The floating assets are down by Rs. 8,00,000 while the floating liabilities are down by Rs. 5,60,000 only, thus showing that since the last balance sheet as at 31st March 1933, the working has suffered to the extent of Rs. 2,40,000.

Bradbury Mills:—The floating assets are down by Rs. 4,18,000, while the floating liabilities are down by Rs. 55,000 only, thus showing that since the last balance sheet as at 31st March 1933, the working has suffered to the extent of Rs. 3,73,000.

Ceylon Mills:—The floating assets are down by Rs. 1,90,000 while the floating liabilities are down by Rs. 1,36,000 only, thus showing that since the last balance sheet as at 31st March 1933, the working has suffered to the extent of Rs 54,000.

Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works:—The floating assets are down by Rs. 1,51,000 while the floating liabilities are down Rs. 1,61,000, thus showing that since the last balance sheet as at 31st December, 1932, the working has improved to the extent of Rs. 10,000 only.

The Committee have not been supplied with the Statements of the Indore-Malwa and the Osmanshahi Mills, and are therefore, not in a position to judge the present financial position of these mills as compared with their last balance sheets.

D. SASSOON MILLS CLOSE DOWN

"Insufficient Orders" Throw 600 Men On Streets

Six hundred workers are rendered idle as a result of the decision of the David Sassoon Mills, Polshadevi, to close down as from Wednesday, on the ground of "insufficient orders."

K. MAKANJI MILLS STRIKE ENDS

Result Of Deputation Waiting On Management

The strike declared by the workers of the Khatau Makanji Mills, Byculla, ended on Wednesday, and many of the workers resumed work. It is understood that the jobbers went in a deputation to the mill management, and the latter promised to look into their grievances provided they resumed work unconditionally.

NAZI HUNT GOES ON MERRILY

Hundreds Clapped In Jail Including Professors And Judges

Nazi Storm Troopers and members of the political police carried out a raid on a castle in the Franconian Jura, near Heidenheim, and arrested 41 men and women on a charge of "plotting against the National-Socialist State."

The official explanation of the raid is that the castle was being used as a sort of intellectual school at which lectures and discussions on the political situation were carried on in opposition to the Nazi regime.

The Nazi district leader in Heidenheim declares that the persons arrested whose names are disclosed, comprise a high State official and his family, several judges and university professors, and some aristocrats. They are described as "highly intellectual people," and as such, the Storm Troop leader announces, will be dealt with more severely than ordinary plotters.

In addition to raiding "intellectuals" and "aristocrats," the hunt for Communists and others who are lukewarm to the Hitler regime continues throughout the country.

Police aided by 750 Storm Troopers have been active in the Harz Mountains, and, following house-to-house searches in the small town of Lauterberg, described as "the centre point of the Communist movement in the region," have arrested 250 people. Amongst the arrested is a Dutchman stated to be a carrier of the Communist party. A quantity of Communist pamphlets has also been confiscated.

Professor Knoepike, the former managing director of the Berlin Broadcasting Company, committed suicide in a sanatorium by shooting himself. Recently he and four fellow-directors were arrested on charges of "corruption," but owing to his ill-health Knoepike had to be removed to a sanatorium.

Two former directors of the West German Broadcasting Company, Ernst Hardt and Paul Korte were also arrested charged with being involved in the Berlin "corruption." Hardt is a well-known poet Professor Gross, of the Munster University Hospital, has committed suicide by poisoning.

New Delhi.— Holding that "skill" games did not come within the provisions of the Gambling Act, Mr Santram, Magistrate, has let off 13 employees of the Wembley Show, who were prosecuted on charge of inducing people to gamble. The Magistrate observed that if innocent people took part in "skill" games and lost money, law could not protect them.—A.P.

MODERN GENERATION GIVEN TO SUPERFICIAL THINKING

People Live On Old Wives' Tales And Proverbs, Says Mr. S. M. Price

LONDON, (By Mail)

People to-day are "choppy" thinkers who do not appear to be able to connect their thoughts accurately and with a due sense of order and relationship.

We are great absorbers of points, but thinking is becoming a lost art.

This was the opinion expressed at the conference of the Incorporated Secretaries' Association at Cambridge in mail week by Mr. S. Hamilton Price.

He attributed this lack of thought to the pace of modern life

"People in these days", he said, "are inclined to superficial thinking.

"An astonishingly large number of people are lazy in personal thinking. They lay great store by old wives' sayings and proverbs.

"For instance: 'A green Yuletide makes a fat kirkyard,' but the returns of the Registrar-General show that there is not a word of truth in it.

"Again, Exceptions prove the rule, but they don't. If exceptions are found to be too strong or too numerous, the rule breaks down and ceases to be a rule at all.

HASTY JUDGMENTS

"It is easy for some men," said Mr. Hamilton Price, "to take a broad and dispassionate view of people, but others find it difficult to avoid personal prejudices about certain types of people.

"An example of this is the traditional views some people have of the Jewish race or the Scottish race.

"People who form hasty judgments of others are frequently inclined to call a man 'conceited' should he exhibit confidence in himself and his powers. There is a great difference between conceit and self-respect. The man who shirks responsibility is in danger of losing his self-respect.

Mr. Price, to illustrate this, related the tale of a Government official playing golf.

All the morning he had used the official "we"—"We sliced that drive badly," or "We ought to have done that hole easily in five."

At last, with a mashie shot, the official overdrove the green on to a deep bunker, whereupon the caddie said, "Yes, sir, we are a couple of blinkin' duds, aren't we?"

O KING, RELEASE THE BOY'

Mother Of Suspended Bechuanaland Chief Appeals To His Majesty

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail.)

A poignant appeal to the King on behalf of Tshekedi, the native chief who was suspended following the inquiry into the flogging of a white man, has been made by Tshekedi's mother, the Queen Mother of Bamangwato, and widow of King Khama.

The letter, which has been addressed through the Administration, says:

"O King, release to me the boy. I am undone, and the tribe is undone This is my weeping, my master. O let it be regarded."

The appeal of Tshekedi himself, that he be allowed to come to England and submit his case, is under consideration at the Dominions Office.

The Rev. A M. Chirgwin, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society, told the "News-Chronicle" that the Rev. A. E. Jennings, an authority on Bechuanaland, has cabled to the Society's headquarters requesting that in the event of the suspended cheif being permitted to come here he might be allowed to accompany him.

MISSIONARY'S TRIBUTE.

Miss F. H. Gilbert, of Mountavenue, Leicester, who has lived among the Bamangwato people as a missionary, says:—

"Tshekedi is a most courteous man and a thorough Christian.

"He often set up until midnight typing, and was out before dawn to attend a tribal meeting."

The mother of Tshekedi was the fourth and last wife of King Khama.

SIR LEO MONEY WILL NOT APPEAL

Sir Leo Chiozza Money has decided not to appeal against the decision of the Epson Bench in the case in which a shop girl charged him with molesting her in a train.

His solicitors, Messrs. Syrett and Sons, had advised him.

He has been influenced also by the fact that he is not in a position to add to the very heavy costs he has already incurred.

JAPAN DETERMINED TO GET CHINA SEA ISLANDS

They Are To Asia What Balkans Are To Europe, Says Tokyo Journal

TOKYO, (By Mail)—Japan is prepared to back up her claims to the coral islands in the South China Sea, which were occupied by French forces from Indo China early this year, "with the strongest measures," the Tokyo Nichi Nichi declares editorially asserting the islands are of the utmost importance to Nippon from economic as well as strategic viewpoints.

"A single glance will reveal the importance of the islands," the Nichi Nichi asserts. "To their east lie the Philippines; southward is Borneo; southwest is Singapore; westward lies French Indo-China and northward is the Chinese mainland.

"The Islands are to Asia what the Balkan peninsula is to Europe."

Japan, the newspaper continues is the only nation capable of utilizing the economic resources of the islands which include guano, fishing grounds and coral deposits

SURVEY OF ISLANDS.

The Nichi Nichi devotes an entire page to a report of a special expedition it sent the islands. The expedition was headed by Takeji Miyoshi, a reporter, and included a cameraman, K. Matsuo. The newspaper chartered a 47-ton fishing launch in Formosa which sailed from Takao August 18 and completed the 1800 miles round trip to the coral reefs September 5.

The only traces of French occupation found by the expedition were remnants of the Tricolor floating on palm trees and a concrete pillar which stated the French gunboat Alerte visited the islands April 10, 1933.

"When we found the marker," Miyoshi telegraphed from Takao, "members of our party wanted to destroy it and to tear down the remnants of the French flag. I prevailed upon them not to do so."

The expedition found a number of Chinese fishermen from Hainan on one of the islands who said they were there when the French gunboat occupied the reefs this spring. It also found Papaya groves planted by a Japanese phosphate company which worked the guano deposits on the reefs for several years and formally filed claim to them in the Tokyo District Court.—"United Press."

DICKENS STORY IN REAL LIFE

Mother Returns Wealthy To Claim Her Child

A story which might have come from the pages of Dickens has just reached a happy climax in Glasgow.

Ten years ago a baby girl became chargeable to the Glasgow Guardians. A foster mother was found for the child, with whom she has been living ever since.

It is now revealed that the mother emigrated to New Zealand, where she married. Her husband recently inherited a fortune of between £40,000 and £60,000 and he expressed a desire to adopt his wife's daughter left behind when she emigrated ten years ago.

The couple recently arrived in England and the woman got in touch with her daughter.

The mother and her husband are remaining in Dumfries.

King Nadir Shah Transforms Afghanistan

New Road From Peshawar To Kabul Will Bring Two Countries Nearer

A party of the Professors of Islamia College, Peshawar, headed by Professor A. H. Malik, has just returned from a holiday trip of Afghanistan during the course of which they visited Kabul Kandhar, Ghazsil Paghman and other important centres studying the educational, economic and industrial progress made during the present regime. Professor Malik, who occupies the chair of Mathematics at the Islamia College is very optimistic about the early establishment of Kabul University. Important steps in that direction have already been taken by His Majesty King Nadir Shah Darul Aman, the new Afghan Capital especially built under the directions of er-King Amanullah, has been renamed as Darul Alum (the seat of knowledge) and is the prospective home of Kabul University. The establishment of a Chief's College for the education of sons of tribal chiefs, a Medical College and a Military Academy are among the more recent improvements carried out during the past year.

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE

Starting with an almost empty treasury King Nadir Shah by dint of his own genius and extraordinary ability as a great administrator has remade Afghanistan leading it on the road of prosperity and happiness such as it had never known before. Efforts have not been spared for the development of industrial and and economic aspects of the country's problems. A match factory, woollen cloth and leather factories have already been started, and commodities of Afghan Sakht, i.e., Afghan manufacture, are of common use among the people who seem to be determined to improve their trade and industry. To assist all that an Afghan National Bank has recently been established leaving another landmark on the history of Afghan progress.

The people of India, said Professor Malik, will be surprised to learn about the tremendous amount of confidence imposed by the Afghan nation in the present Government as shown by the ready acceptance as standard of value of a token silver rupee containing more than two-thirds of base copper. The Afghan rupee is no longer a silver coin in the usual sense of the term and inspite of his knowledge readily passes from hand to hand and is cheerfully accepted by the people of that country. Paper currency is also being introduced for promoting the interests of trade and industry.

ARMY.

Turning to the question of the Army Professor Malik pointed out that it is better paid, fed, clad and looked after than in previous yeears. New barracks with all modern improvements have been made to accommodate more than twenty thousand of the Army. Jail administration has also been immensely improved and a modern prison, at present in the process of construction, will soon be completed. Roads have been considerably improved and there is no danger of highway robberies now. Perfect peace has been restored throughout Afghanistan and the energies of the people are now concentrated on working out to a successful issue the universally applauded reforms introduced by King Nadir Shah.

Finally, Professor Malik expressed the hope that time is not far off when the people of Northern India, if not beyond, will make Kabul a regular health resort during summer like Kashmir, Simla and Mussoorie. Distance from Peshawar to Kabul will soon be contracted by about fifty miles when the construction of a new road from Kabul to Peshawar along the bank of the river Kabul, now under contemplation of Afghan Government, is completed. It is expected that this road will be fully working by September next, when easy access to Afghanistan will be maintained and trade developed still further.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Oct. 11.
Djambi, Schoehenson, Rotterdam.
Howra, Keynes, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Oct. 12.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.
Ibukisou Maru, Metsubayashi, Dungun.

LOADING.
Bombay, Oct. 11.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Mooltan for Sydney.

S S Djambi:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Djambi arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

S S Howra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Howra arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ibukison Maru:—The M B K steamer Ibukison Maru will sail to-day for Dungun with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 11.
1 Clan Ogilvy 3581 Coast Ports, 12-10 J Finlay & Co.
2 Ranpura 9331 London 14-10 M M and Co.
5 Djambi 4436. N F N F L Edwards, Ltd.
8 City of Mandalay, 4497, Karachi, 14-10, K Nixon & Co.
9 Hague Maru 3452 Japan 15-10 O S Kaisha.
17 Mehentu: 39 tons Bhavnagar; NF; T Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Gogra 3126, Rangoon 13-10, M M & Co.
2 Oldham 3848, Calcutta. N F. L Edwards.
4 Varsova 1955, Busrah 12-10 M M & Co.
14 Ellora 2386 Karachi 16-10 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Risaldar 3092, Calcutta 12-10, T Morrison and Co.
B. Begum 3656 Rangoon 15-10 T. Morrison & Co.
F Sophie Marie 677, M'Coast 12-10, Merchant S N Co.
G Oostcappelle 348, M'Coast 15-10, Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mooltan 12-10 P and O S N Co
Somali 12-10 P and O S N Co
Rajputana 19-10 P and O S N Co.
Strathnaver 26-10 P and O S N Co

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula 24-10 M M & Co.

FROM [illegible]
C Canterbury 16/10 K N Co.
Britannia 18-10 Graham T Co.
Clan Macbride 25-10 J F Co.
California 30-10 Graham T. Co.
City of Paris 2-11 K N Co.
Clan Murray 30/10 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Fraunfels 19-10 L Edward Ltd.
Lindenfels 28-10 L Edward Ltd.
Ockenfels 5-11 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 15-11 L Edward Ltd.
Weissenfels 26-11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
India 23/10 M Italiana.
Tabian 21/10 T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE
Tergestea 23-10 L T Co.
Conte Verde 25-10 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK
C/Cambridge 15/10 F F Campbell.
C/Worcester 26/10 F F Campbell.
President Adams 10/10 F F Campbell.
Salawati 13/10 Volkart Bros
President Harrison 3-11; F F Campbell Co.
President Hayes 17-11, F F Campbell Co.

FROM [illegible]
Bengal Maru 18/10 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/10 N Y Kaisha.
Haige Maru 9/10 O S Kaisha.
Penang Maru 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Corfu 20-10, P & O S N Co
Havre Maru 24/10 O S Kaisha.
Tsurushima Maru 26-10 O S Kaisha.
Havana Maru 9-11, O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23-11 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 9-12 O S Kaisha.

FROM [illegible]
Kenya 21/10 M M and Co.
Tarea 4/11 M M & Co.
Karanja 18-11 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Ranpura 14-10 P and O S N Co
Corfu 21-10, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 27-10, P & O S N Co.

FOR HULL.
Kabinga NF J F Co.

FOR NEW YORK
Oldham, N F L Edwards Ltd.

FROM BUSRAH.
Varsova 12-10 M M and Co.
Barpeta 18-10, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Subardar, NF, T M Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Risaldar 12-10 T M Co.
Gogra 13-10 M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Hague Maru 15-10 O S Kaisha.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Dalgoma	9/10/33
Clan Ogilvy	11/10/33
Sophie Marie	10/10/33

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 11.

S S Clan Ogilvy; Agents J Finlay & Co., from Manchester:—120 cases cottons, 50 cases cotton yarn 90 cases cotton piecegoods, 151 cases machinery, 45 cases looms, 84 bundles steel angles, 87 drums lub. oil, 5050 bags chemicals.

From Glasgow:—235 cases cottons, 40 cases cotton piecegoods, 75 loose cisterns, 130 bundles tubes 397 bundles steel sheets, 100 bundles wheels, 136 cases newspapers, 70 cases wine, 100 cases beer, 265 cases whisky, 100 cases buffer cases, 50 cases pipes, 114 cases rivets 23 cases bolts and nuts.

From Liverpool:—137 cases silk yarn, 13 cases cottons, 20 cases beer, 431 drums paint, 41 drums dyes, 240 drums and 1100 bags chemicals, 147 cases tyres, 78 cases nails, 58 cases broken tiles, 145 cases batteries, 63 cases sugar machinery, 240 cases machinery, 118 cases accumulators, 1000 bundles steel hoops, 1150 bundles galvd. sheets, 2510 cases soap, 34 cases E' ware, 56 cases biscuits.

From Suez:—629 drums asphalt.

S S Dalgoma; Agents M M & Co., from London:—20 cases medicine, 200 cases boot polish, 1000 bundles plates, 100 cases cement, 44 cases bolts and nuts, 73 cases beer, 100 cases glue, 40 cases turpentine, 165 cases gin, 40 cases malt, 67 cases sugar machinery 200 cases provision, 89 kegs boric acid, 145 drums lub. grease, 119 drums paint, 25 drums colour, 1301 drums lub. oil, 60 drums disinfectant fluid, 75 cases ale, 225 kegs borax.

From Middlesbro:—108 bundles steel plates, 795 bundles steel circles, 50 bundles steel axles, 891 bundles steel sheets, 2500 bags and 20 casks chemicals, 86 bundles expanded metal.

From Antwerp:—2425 bundles steel rods, 74 bundles steel staples 1625 bundles steel circles, 1017 bundles steel bars, 854 bundles steel angles, 650 bundles steel buffers, 483 bundles steel joists, 51 bundles wire, 443 bundles asbestos cement sheets.

S S Himalaya; Agents L Triestino, from Trieste:—29 cases electrical machinery, 21 cases cotton thread, 730 cases glassware, 230 cases nails, 23 cases Fez caps, 150 cases starch, 43 cases lamps, 760 cases paper, 70 cases hollow glass.

From Venice:—28 bales wool travelling rugs, 1988 pieces marble tiles, 100 pieces marble slabs, 30 cases glassware, 54 bales silk yarn 33 cases mineral water.

From Brindisi:—3467 bags almonds.

From Bari:—655 bags almonds.

From Lemassol:—140 bags almonds.

From Aden:—24 bags gum falat, 22 bags almonds, 243 bags chora, 25 bags gum powder.

EXPORTS.

S S Ranpura, for London:—20 bales animal skins, A L Hassam; 8 bales animal skins, K Lalbhai; 3 bales animal skins, D Velji.

For Salonica:—70 bags groundnuts, R Shantilal & Co.

For Jaffa:—25 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil.

For Beyrouth:—25 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Marseilles:—1440 bags groundnuts, K Harjivan & Co.

S S Hague Maru, for Osaka:—10 tons tin clippings, Faiz & Co.

For Dairen:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 410 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Kobe:—100 tons iron scrap, M G Abdulhusein & Co.

THUNDERSTORMS IN MADRAS

More Rain Likely To Fall In South Deccan

POONA, Oct. 11.

Widespread thunderstorm rain is again reported from the Madras Presidency, Mysore, South Bombay Deccan and Konkan, while a few falls have occurred in lower Burma, Assam, south Bengal and North-West Frontier Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Tavoy half inch: Silcher one and a half, Calcutta half: Chittagong quarter: Drosh half; Nellore three; Bangalore two; Mysore, Pamban, Madura, Trichinopoly one and a-half; Mercara, Kodaikanal one; Mangalore, Trivandrum, Masulipatam, Coonoor three-quarters: Gadag, Chitaldurg, Calicut, Negapatam Coimbatore, Madras half; Bombay, Karwar quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, and will occur locally in south Konkan, south Deccan and Tenasserim.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-10-1933:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours — 00.3 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.7 degrees (3.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.9 degrees (1.0 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. S. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 144 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

Raintall in 24 hours 0.27 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.50 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 60.89 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunderstorm and squally.

BAROMETER READING.

The Official Barometer Reading, for Oct. 11 is as follows:—

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WHEAT & LINSEED.
Bombay, Oct. 11.

Wheat January	4	3	9
Wheat May	4	0	6
Linseed May	5	15	0

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, Oct. 10.

December	0.84	1/2c
May	0.88	5/8c
July	0.86	1/2c

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 11.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date		
10-10-33	2370000	1920000
Receipts Yesterday		
10-10-33	94000	70000
Exports to date		
10-10-33	1636000	1427000
Stock at Ports		
6-10-33	3604000	3737000
Stock Interior Towns 6-10-33	1503000	1695000
Stock Liverpool		
6-10-33	8 42000	7.63000
Visible Supply		
6-10-33	7413000	7498000
Quantity in Sight		
6-10-33	3239000	2810000
Quantity out of Sight		
6-10-33	2379000	2116000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Oct. 11.

	Bales
Khandesh	178
Central India	308
Barsi-Nugger	30
Rajputana	29
Compta-Dharwar	103
Western-Northerns	1
Egyptians	116
Total Cotton	765
	Cw's
Wheat	8 801
Linseed	1 615
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	426
Ginjellyseed	172
Poppyseed	797
Groundnuts	2 193
Castorseed	347
Rice	3.360
Myrabollams	3.346
Cottonseed	1 352
Gram	1.168
Joowar	73
Maize	16
Barley	544
Bajree	648
	Tons
Coal	2.769

ANOTHER FEATHER IN LITVINOFF'S CAP

Italy Signs Pact Of Friendship And Non-Aggression With Soviet

Pact of Friendship, Neutrality, and Non-Aggression between the Soviet Union and Italy was signed in Rome on September 2nd. The "Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writing in this connection, says:—

The pact is warmly greeted here for several reasons. It is interpreted as a new proof that Italian Fascism, unlike Hitlerism, has no intention of pursuing a policy of anti-Bolshevism, and as an indication from the Italian side that the Four-Power Pact, which aroused some suspicious resentment here, is not aimed against the Soviet Union.

Moreover, it marks the completion of an uncommonly successful round of diplomatic activity in Western Europe by Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, this summer, the other fruits of which were the removal of the British embargo, the signature of pacts accepting the Soviet definition of an aggressor with neighbouring States and the Little Entente, and the Spanish recognition of the Soviet.

The "Izvestia" anticipates, and answers, comments upon this new sign of friendship between Fascist and Soviet States. "The Soviet Union," it says, "desires peace with all Powers, irrespective of whether they carry out their capitalist policies under the banner of bourgeois democracy or of Fascism."

M. Herrriot was the guest of honour at a reception given by Litvinoff. Others present included members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps and prominent Soviet political and economic leaders, publicists, and artists. M. Herriot is, perhaps, being more warmly entertained than any visitor since Mr. Bernard Shaw in the summer of 1931

Whereas the tributes to Mr. Shaw were purely personal, the entertainments arranged in connection with M. Herriot's visit have a political significance. Accompanied by the French Ambassador, M. Alphand, he had an hour's interview with the Premier, Molotoff, yesterday.

The pact sets out in simple language the intention of the two Governments to remain neutral in any conflict which either State may be drawn into, and pledges them not to act as aggressors against each other. The most important divergence from the Franco-Soviet Pact which was recently signed is that the word "aggressor" is not defined.

The preamble says: "The pact consolidates the friendly relations already existing between the two countries. Its aim is to attain a state of general peace, it affirms the decisions of the two Governments to continue their policy of non-intervention in each other's internal affairs."

Article 1 contains mutual undertakings not to have recourse to arms in any case either alone or united with a third Power.

Article 2 defines the principle of neutrality in case of conflict of one of the signatory Powers with other Powers. Aggression against any other State by one of the contracting parties permits the denunciation of the present pact.

Article 3 excludes all possibility of economic or commercial discriminations between the two parties.

In article 4 the contracting Powers guarantee not to participate in commercial or political agreements calculated to prejudice the other Power.

Article 5 declares that the pact does not limit or modify negotiations already concluded by either Power with other States. It also affirms that neither State has any agreement with any third Power of an aggressive nature.

Article 6 sets down the procedure of conciliation for problems which cannot be solved by the ordinary diplomatic channels.

Article 7 fixes the duration of the pact at five years, and stipulates that one year's notice of its abrogation shall be given by either side.—Reuter.

The Rangoon Airmail arrived at Karachi at 8-10 on Wednesday morning. The outward airmail left at 9.34 a.m. with six passengers and 1.311 lbs. of mail.—A. P.

CONSTABLE TO PAY DAMAGES

"Gross Mistake" In Arrest Of Theosophist Costs Him £2.2s.

LONDON, (By Mail).

Damages against a policeman for false imprisonment were awarded at Croydon County Court.

Mr. John Lyle, a retired master mariner of Honderaft-road, Croydon, claimed £12 damages against Police-constable Victor Coleman. He was awarded £ 2s. with costs.

Mr. Rawlence (for Lyle said Mr. Lyle was arrested on charges of using insulting words and behaviour and of using abscent language. Both charges were dismissed by the magistrate.

Mr. Lyle who is 59 said that on July 20 he was trying to find Eldon House, Croydon, to attend a theosophical lecture and asked Coleman the way. The policeman said he did not know it, and did not want to. When told he had no business to talk like that the policeman retorted. Who the—are you?"

HOUR AND HALF IN CELL.

He told Coleman that he should be ashamed of himelf and the constable suddenly arrested him saying. "No more old buck." At the police station, said Mr. Lyle he was in the cell for about an hour and a half and he alleged that the coastable used bad language, and threatened to "do his 'nut' in."

Mr. Lyle denied having lost his temper or abused or threatened the constable.

P.C. Coleman, in evidence, said he told Lyle he was afraid he could not help him and walked away, but Lyle followed and said: "It is your——business to know where Eldon House is. You have got a good job now. I will see that you will lose it you——." Lyle threw his arms about threateningly, and as he failed to obey repeated requests to go away ht was arrested to prevent a breach of the peace.

Judge Bairstow said he was afraid the constable lost his temper. Lyle was not annoying the public. Coleman," he added, "is a young constable and I think he made a gross mistake."

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Increased Hedge Selling In New York

BUYERS HOLDING BACK

Speculative Interest Dormant

Campaign To Reduce Acreage To 25 Million Acres

Bombay, Oct. 11.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton Futures Market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by Southern hedge selling and unfavourable conditions in dry goods market.

HEAVY MOVEMENT.

Buyers are holding back awaiting operations of the New Loan Plan. It is reported that the administration intends to reduce the acreage under cotton cultivation to 25 million acres and a big campaign will be launched in the near future. In the absence of any definite news regarding the future monetary policy and somewhat disappointing result of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Speculative interest continues dormant. In the mean time cotton markets are called upon to absorb daily increasing hedge-selling. The movement of the crop is heavy and the demand is found insufficient to sustain prices. Nearly half of the crop is now ginned and although world consumption of cotton shows steady improvement, latest advices state the cloth demand is far below the present production.

NO BULLISH FACTOR.

There is no special bullish factor in the general situation at the moment except political developments. Attempts are being made for stabilisation of currencies and the question of War Debts will be discussed.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a decline of 11 points. There was scattered covering and trade-buying which improved prices 10 point strom the opening level during the first hour. This was the highest level of the day followed by local selling and Southern hedge-selling. The loan plan failed to attract buyers. The tone of the market was weak and a decline of 15 pts. from the highest level was recorded. During the last hour there was only narrow trading and the market closed at a net decline of 14 to 16 pts. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 9.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 17 to 10 pts. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 11 pts. to 9.26c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 6 pts. Trading was quiet. The opening prices were not maintained, as demand for contracts failed to offset hedge-selling. There was some Bombay and Egyptian selling. Later on speculative unloading depressed prices. The market closed easy at a decline of 1 pt. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed at a loss of one pt. to 5.41d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton Futures closed at a decline of one point and Egyptian Cotton futures ruled quiet, but steady. Sakels closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point while Uppers closed 3 to 2 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was easy on increased selling pressure. Sakels contracts declined 24 to 14 points and Ashmouni Futures lost 14 to 17 pts.

OPERATORS CAUTIOUS.

Cotton markets continue quiet, and prices are gradually giving way under increasing hedge-selling. Political developments and Government plans are resulting in temporary rallies, but the same are not sustained. Speculators are not inclined to enter the market either side as caution is needed. Present prices are attractive but unless the movement of the crop falls off, there will be less inducement to buy.

GOVT. COMMENT ON BUREAU.

The indicated crop is 117,000 bales less than 1932 and 1,781,000 bales or 12 per cent. below 1928|32 average of 14,666,000 bales. The yield forecast is 205.3 pounds per acre and compares with 173.3 in 1932 and with 1922|31 average of 167.4 pounds.

Most increase since last month occurred in Texas, although increases are shown in all major States except Mississippi and Louisiana.

Weather conditions during September were unusually favourable for the maturing late bolls. In most parts of the cotton belt the crop is mature and a large proportion of bolls have opened.

Picking and ginning have made good progress under favourable conditions.

ACREAGE REDUCTION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and , Co. state:—

With speculative activity dormant prices declined on Southern selling and foreign liquidation.

As stated yesterday pending developments from Washington narrow markets seem likely with prices perhaps sagging somewhat further but in view of the latest cable to hand that the administration intend in the near future to launch a big campaign for the reduction of next year's acreage to 25 million acres, we consider March New York at 9.50c. a reasonable purchase and believe that purchases made around this level will prove remunerative by the end of the year.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest 9.62 —.01 (at 11 a.m.) lowest 9.47 —.16 (1-19 p.m.)

Liverpool January highest 5.34 (10-1 a.m.) lowest 5.25 (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

12-10 p.m. Some selling on Bombay account.

8-23 p.m. New York market—General selling less hedging

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market quiet and easier under local selling and moderate hedging.

New York: Crop advices continue favourable. Increased hedge selling. Buyers holding back. Speculative interest dormant. Think we are in a trading area with purchases on dips preferable.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the followng cables:—

New York: Think decline is only temporary; trading narrow; awaiting operation Loan Plan.

New York:—Stronger technical position; steady buying by trade; holders less anxious to sell; statistical position has been improving steadily; we believe that the situation is such that suggests higher prices.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 10.

December, 1933	9.41—14
January, 1934	9.47—16
March, 1934	9.65—15
May, 1934	9.80—16
July, 1934	9.95—15
Middling Spot	9.55—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 10.

October	9.19—17
December	9.41—10
Middling Spot	9.26—11

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 10.

New York, 10-55 a.m.:—

December	9.50
January	9.56

New York, Noon Call:—

December	9.52
January	9.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	94,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	49,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
October		5.25—
November		5.24—
December		5.25—01
January	5.32	5.27—01
February		5.29—01
March	5.36	5.31—01
April		5.33—
May		5.35—
June		5.36—01
July		5.38—01
August		5.39—01
September		5.41—
October		5.42—
Middling Spot		5.41—01

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.37
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.52
Superfine, (Good Staple)	4.67
OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	4.55
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	4.70
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	4.85
BENGAL:	
Good	3.54
Fine	3.64
Superfine	3.74
SCINDE:	
Good	3.64
Fine	3.74
Superfine	3.84

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October, 1933	6.79
November, 1933	6.90
January, 1934	6.98
March, 1934	7.07
May, 1934	7.15
June, 1934	7.23
F. G. F. Spot	7.21

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	10
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	21
Amer. Forn. Power Com	10-1/2
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	42
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	21
Electric Bond Common	19-1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd	38
Consolidated Gas	44
Columbia Gas	15
Pfd. A.	69
Columbia Gas 6 per cent	
United Light and Power A.	4-1/2
United Corpn.	6-1/2
American Super Power	4
American Tel. & Tel.	120
Western Union Telg.	56
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	43
New York Central	39-1/4
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	28
Eric R. R.	17-1/4
Union Pacific R. R.	112
National Dairy	15-1/2
Hiram Walker	47
National Distillers	102
Distillers Seagram	25-1/2
Bethelehem Steel	35
United States Steel	47-1/4
American Smelting	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	19-1/2

HOLIDAY IN U. S. A.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will remain closed on Thursday, the 12th October.

Anaconda Copper Mining	15-1/2
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	35
International Harvestor	38
Chrysler	45
General Motors	30
Hupp Automobile	5
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	21
Goodyear Tyre	35
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Philips Petroleum	16-1/2
Standard Oil of N. J.	43
Socony	12-1/2
American Ice Co.	8
American Radiator	15
Kelvinators	12-1/2
Alaska Juneau	24
Noranda Mines	34
Mac Intyre	41
Sun Life of Canada	380

To-day's market professional; tone steady. General Motors sales for September 71000 units. Unfilled order of U. S. Steel Co., 30th September decreased 110,000 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 10.

Wheat. Rozario Sante Fe Parcels 21/3 Oct. Sellers.

Wheat. Barletto Russo Parcels 20/3 Oct. Sellers.

Wheat. South Australian. Parcels 23/Oct./Nov. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 10.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb., Spot. sellers 3-3/32.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 10.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton. no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £9-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria. Hull-Continent, per ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £9-10-0.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 10.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton. Oct./Nov. sellers £10-5-0.

Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull, per ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £9-18-9.

Linseed Bombay, (London). per ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £10-17-6.

LINSEED OILS.

London. Oct. 10.

Linseed Oil naked London. per cwt., Oct. sellers 16/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London. per cwt., Jan./Apl. sellers 17/4-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 11.

In sympathy with a decline of 16 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 185/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was some short covering which advanced to Rs. 186/8. At this level the market was quiet.

Liverpool Market opened easy at a decline of 4 points but later was quoted one point lower. In the local market there was good demand and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as usual.

Broach A/M	187/4
Oomra D/J	162/12
Bengal D/J	140/-

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Bengal Superfine	144
Bengal Fine	141
Bengal F.G.	139
Sindh-Punjab Fine	141
Sind-Punjab F.G.	137
Wardha-Hingt Fine	168
Nagpur Savner Fine	168
Yeotmal Fine	164
Arvi Fine	164
Ellichpur Fine	161
Amraoti-Beror Fine	160
Khamgaon Fine	160
Mulkapur Fine	154
Khandesh Fine	152
Muthia F.G.	142
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	154
Burwah Sanavad F. F.	158
Broach F.G.	171
Punjab/American	181
Punjab/American mix	171
Cambodia	231
Miraj/Sangli	171
Compta Good	171
Jinja	238
Busoga	292
Kampala	294
Manza (new)	286

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Oct. 11.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales

	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	178	2,583
Central India	308	1,942
Barsi and Nagar	30	1,654
Hyderabad-Gaorani		817
Berar		2,290
Central Provinces		2,062
Total Oomras	516	11,348
Dholera		1,971
N.-W. Provinces		373
Rajputana	29	394
Sind-Punjab		636
Broach		748
Coompta and Dharwar	103	2,777
Westerns-Northerns	1	2,758
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		3,997
Persian		314
American		2,094
Egyptian and African	116	16,904
Comilla Burma and other sorts		2
Total	765	44,316

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales

	1st Sept. to 5th Oct. Yesterday	This year
Europe	110	36,188
Japan and China		9,972
Coast Ports		508
Up-country by Rail		16,365
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		6,364
Total	110	69,397

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The following rates prevailed in the Market on 11th day of October 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY

VAIDAS

Bombay, Oct. 11.

(B. T.)	April-May 1934 Rs.
10-30	186
12-30	186/4
2-30	186/4
4-30	186/12
5-30	187/4
	April-May, July-August
Highest	187/12
Lowest	185/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Broach A|May—Opening 189-3|4; Highest 189-3|4; Lowest 187-3|4; Closing 188.

Oomra D|J.—Opening 163-1|2; Highest 163-1|2; Lowest 163-1|4; Closing 163-1|2.

Bengal D|J.—Opening 141; Highest 141; Lowest 140-1|2; Closing 140-1|2.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 10

December	1.24-08
March	1.28-07
May	1.33-07
July	1.38-06

Tone:—Easy.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 11.

B.C. RATE—
T T & D D 1|6.
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T & D D 1|6 1|32.
Selling T T 1|6 1|32 to Nov.
Selling T T 1|6 Dec.
Buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Buying D D 1|6 3|32.
Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 Oct|Dec.
Buying 3 Mos. .....
B.C. RATE—
New York T T 286 3|4 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS—
Selling T T 284 3|4 Nominal.
Buying T T 282 Nominal.
PARIS BANKS—
Selling D D 587.
Buying D D 597.
AMSTERDAM BANKS—
Selling D D 57.
JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T T 79 1|4.
Buying 60 Days 77.
BANKS SELLINGS D.D.—
Hongkong 95 3|4.
Shanghai 86 1|4.
Singapore 156 1|2.
Java 57.
Berlin 96 1|2.

CROSS RATES—	11th inst.
Shanghai|London	1|3 5|16
Japan|London	1|2 3|16
	10th inst.
New York|London	4.69-1|8
London|Paris	78.90
London|Belgium	22.18
London|Switzerland	15.93
London|Italy	58.75
London|Berlin	12.96
London|Holland	7.66
London|Stockholm	19.39
London|New York	4.69-1|8

TONE of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

	9th inst.	10th inst.
GOLD	£6|13|11	£6|13|9
SILVER LONDON—		
Ready	18-1/2	18-5/16
Forward	18-9|16	18-3|8
SILVER N. YORK—		
Ready	39-1|8	38-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 3|4 p.c. 3|4 p.c.
6 Mos. 15|16 p.c. 7|8 p.c.
BANK RATES—
Imperial 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England 2 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
TONE:—Easy.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

T. T. on London:—	
Previous closing	1.3 7/16
To-day's opening	1.3 5/16
To-day's closing	1.3 5/16
Difference	—1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 10.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.98
Amsterdam	7.66-3/4
Brussels	22.22
Madrid	36.96
Milan	58.93
Berne	1595
Paris	79.03
Prague	104.00
London on New York	4.69-5/8
Intrrest Day to Day Loan	0-3/8 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 10

Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £15-5/8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £132.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £10-1/4.

National Bank of India £44-7/8.

Funding Loan, 4 p. c. £110-3/8.

Conversion to an 3 1/2 p. c. 196/ £99 3/4.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p. c. £61-1/2.

Indian Stock 3 p. c. 1948 £74-1/8.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. 1931 or later £86-3/8.

Indian Stock 4 1/2 p. c. 1950/55 £110-1/2.

Consols. 2 1/2 p c. £74.

War Loan.. 3 1/2 p. c., 1952 £101-3/8.

Victory Bonds. 4 p. c. £109-5/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RTTES.

London, Oct. 10.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-11/16 p c 0-3/4 p. c.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-7/8 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 p. c. to 3 p. c.

Loan 0-1/2 p. c.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool—Jany. 97; March 87; May 80.

Bombay-Liverpool—Broach A|May 186; Liverpool May 5.30: Rs. 44-3|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay-New York—Broach A|May 186; New York May 9.80: Rs. 46-1|2 at 4.69-1|8 Cross Rate.

Bombay Stock Exchange

SECURITIES EASY ON LIQUIDATION

Cash Shares Quiet But Steady

Bombay, October 11.

The local Share Bazar ruled quiet but steady to-day. Owing to some difficulties about the clearing as anticipated, there was marked absence of any important buying in the cash section. Most of the shares fluctuated within a narrow range and the turnover was limited. There was some long liquidation in the Security market. 3-1|2 per cent Loan declined to Rs. 82|12. At this level there was short covering which later on rallied prices to Rs. 83. The undertone was easy and investment demand is now decreasing.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

100 Ahm. Advance	320-0
500 Bom. Cotton	N40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	760
250 Bradbury	90
110 Century	215
110 Central India	287/8
100 Colaba	85
100 Coorla	110-0
100 Crescent	31/4
250 Currim	10-0
250 David	60-0
250 Dawn	460-0
100 E D Sassoon	0/2/0
100 Elphinstone	5 0
250 Fazal	155
100 Finlay	105-0
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	117/8
1000 Hindustan	1750
100 Indore	272/8
50 Kasturchand	4-4-0
100 Khatau	65-0
100 Kohinoor	140
250 Laxmi	740
100 Madhowji	4-0
250 Madras United	82 4
1000 Morarji	250
250 Model	55-0
50 Mysore	90-0
250 New Great	145
100 Oosmanshahi	65
250 Pabani	50
250 Pearl	85
100 Phoenix	295
25 Sassoon Silk	43-12
Sholapur	3100-0
50 Simplex	76/4
100 Swadeshi	230
100 Swan	60-0
25 Tata	25-0
5000 Vishnu	1415
1000 Western	875 0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	24/8
100 Gwalior	82/8
250 Indian	285
40 Katni Defd.	1060
100 Katni Ord.	272/8
75 Okha	140
10 Punjab	15
100 Shahabad	285
70 United	66/8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	11
15-75 New India	26/10
200 Oriental	3400
10-100 Vulcan	7-2

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	92/8
25-50 Central	23-6
500 Imperial	1237/8
125-500 Imp. conty	302/8
50-100 India	101/8
5 Union	4/4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	145-0
1000 Andhra Valley	1450
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	140
100 Bom Suburban	130
10 Broach	11-0
100 Karachi	190-0
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	172-8
100 Tata Hydro	160-0
7 p c Tata Power	990

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	770
100 Am. Patty	113-0
100 C. Provinces	81-0
100 Dhon Baramati	81 4
100 Gujarat	59-8
100 Mandra Bhon	77-0
100 Pachora Jamner	67-0
100 Sara Sirajgung	84 0
500 Tapty Valley	700

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	16/8
30 Tata Steel Def.	170-0
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	48/8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	195-0
50 Balapur Sugar	187/8
250 Bombay Steam	270
125 Bombay Burma	360
50 Burma Country	125
8sh B B Petrol	2-13-6
50 Bombay Telephone	35/4
100 Ind. Bleaching	50
100 Ind Radio Def.	535-0
100 Ind Radio Ord.	450-0
1000 Port Canning	633-12
30 Tata Construction	60
75 Scindia	9-4
25 Tata Oil	15/8

PREFERENCE

4 p.c Andhra Vly	1240
6 p.c Bom. Steam	280-0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams (T.F.)	76/4
5 p.c Central India (T. F.)	500-0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	122-8
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T F)	135-0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14-2
7 p c Tata Hydro	127/8
7 p.c. Tata Power	1315-0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	162-8
7-1/2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd (b)	100/8
5-1/2 p.c Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 p.c Vishnu	620 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, October 11.

The Silver market ruled quiet but steady with a limited business. Gold market was quiet with a scattered business. The export demand for gold has fallen off and chances are in favour of decline.

Ready Silver	56	7	0
Aso delivery	56	7	0
Kartik delivery	56	9	0
Magsar delivery	56	11	0
Ready Gold	33	1	0
Kartak delivery	33	1	3
Magsar delivery	33	1	6

GOLD.

London, Oct. 10.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6:13:9

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 10.

Silver Market is quietly Steady.

Spot	18-5/16
Forward	18-3/8

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Oct. 10.

Spot Silver	38-5|8—1|8c.
December	38.30—.60
January	38.95—.60

TONE:—Easy.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 10

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Colcutta per cwt. 7/5-1/4 Sellers Oct./Dec.

C & F Bombay per cwt 7/2-1/4 Sellers Oct./Dec.

C & F Karachi, per cwt. 7/2-1/4 Seller Oct./Dec.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

London, Oct. 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/8.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

October	53 1/2d
December	55 3/8d
March	58 1/4d
May	59 1/2d

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 11.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

3½ p.c. G P N Sett Rs.	82-15
3½ p.c. G P N Cash Rs.	83
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	98-3
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	93-5
5 pc 1945/55 Sett	113-10
5 pc 1945/55 Cash	113-11

TAXABLES

5 pc 1955 Mysore	113-4
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109-8
6½ p.c. 1955 B D L	107/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95-0
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	101-10
4 pc 1943 Cash	101-12
4½ p.c. 1934 Cash	101-9
4½ p.c. 1955/60 Cash	105/5
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106/7
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106/7
5 pc 1935 Cash	103/14
5½ pc 1938/40 Cash	107/12
6½ pc 1935 T B Cash	106/6

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables)

4 p.c. B P T 1974	95-0
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	117-8
5 pc M Deb 1959	106-8
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	117/8
6 p.c. K P T 1959	117-8
6½ p.c. B I T 1937	108

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/7/6 Lowest Rs. 25/6/6 Closing Rs. 25/13/6.

Linseed Delivery December Opening Rs. 6 Closing Rs. 6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 25/6 Closing Rs. 25/10/6.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX. KODOWN. BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 250/-/- per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Cast of 34 lbs. Rs. 19/1- per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 55/-/- per ton.

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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GENERAL
is doing all classes of
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J2

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1933

BRITAIN'S HUGE WAR DEBT TO U.S.

Amount Of Over 9 Billions In 51 Yrs.

WILL U. S. ACCEPT OFFER OF LUMP SUM OF BILLION DOLLARS?

Roosevelt To Sponsor Proposal To Congress ?

WASHINGTON, October 10.

With the United States representatives "listening sympathetically," the British delegation to the War Debt Conference, in the course of a two-hour sitting, opened a detailed exposition of the circumstances which, in their view, would make it impossible for Great Britain to continue to pay, for the next 51 years, the instalments of interest and principal, amounting to over nine billion dollars.

PAYMENT OF LUMP SUM OF BILLION DOLLARS?

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York "Evening Post," it is expected that any British offer to make a ten per cent payment will be rejected, whereupon it is believed the British will offer to pay a lump sum of a billion dollars, but the correspondent doubts whether President Roosevelt will accept such an offer or sponsor it to the Congress.

It is calculated that the payment of a billion dollars will represent the principal debt, less all previous payments and less 35 per cent for the depreciation of the dollar.

The floating of an international bond issue, in respect of the payment, is envisaged.—Reuter's Special.

DISARMAMENT... TALKS

Important & Unexpected Development Takes Place

GERMAN VIEWPOINT

Anxious for Settlement but Convention Must be Such as Could Be Accepted by Germany

GENEVA, Oct. 10.

There was an important and unexpected development in the disarmament position to-night.

The German delegate General Nadolny, and the French delegate, M. Paul Boncour, conferred for 90 minutes.

General Nadolny expressed the sincere desire of his Government to reach a disarmament solution but the convention must be such that Germany could freely accept and carry out. The whole tone of General Nandolny was extremely conciliatory, but M. Paul Boncour emphasised that France would be unable to make any concession on the fundamental points.—Reuter.

"OBSERVER" BANNED IN GERMANY

15 Days' Embargo For Criticism

BERLIN, Oct. 11.

The British newspaper "Observer" has been banned in Germany from October 5 till October 20, as a sequel to the "Observer's" recent criticisms of the Nazi regime.—Reuter's Special

AIRMAIL SERVICE EXTENSION

Fag-end Of Year Will See It Upto Singapore

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The airmail service will be extended to Singapore at the end of the year, according to Sir Edward Campbell, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Postmaster General. He adds the Australian Government hopes next year to provide a connecting service from Singapore to Sydney.—Reuter.

GUJARAT VAISHNAVAS AT UDAIPUR

Minimum Demands About Nathdwar Made

NADIAD, Oct. 10.

The deputation of the Vaishnavites leaders of Gujrat and Kathiawar, headed by Sir Manmohandas Ramji, which left for Udaipur on Saturday to interview His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, concerning the succession to the Gadi of Shree Nathdwar, studied the whole situation at close quarters, prior to waiting on the Maharanasaheb yesterday.

It was readily admitted that determined efforts should be made to terminate the present debacle and to allay widespread misgivings caused in the rank and file of the Vaishnavites in India by the conflicting reports appearing in the press about the happenings in Delhi, Mathura and Gokul, after the death of the Tilaakayat Maharaj Shree Goverdhandas.

The need of the moment was to induce Maharaj Shree Damodar Lalji to send Lalji Maharaj Shree Govindlalji to Udaipur for training till he reached majority, and succeeded to the Gadi of Shree Nathdwar. It was desirable that the Vahuji Maharaj should accompany her son to Udaipur rather than staying away from him at Delhi.—A. P.

FAILURE OF PADDY CROP

Plight Of Districts Of Burma

RANGOON (By Mail)

Either due to heavy rains in some townships or scarcity of rains at other place the failure of paddy crop is reported. In Hanthawaddy district such areas cover about 4,000 acres while in the Insein district in several townships the paddy fields are absolutely dry, and if there be no rains in the immediate future there is every likelihood of the plants withering away without bearing any grains.

For want of rains in August last the paddy plants had been destroyed over a large area in Zigon township in Prome District, and the agriculturists of 15 villages in that area are in great distress to alleviate which several relief measures have been taken by the district authorities.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S NEW TASK

Delegation Preparing New Draft Disarmament Convention

CAPT. EDEN IN TOUCH

Essentials of Problem Reached Only Obstacle being Germany's Demand for "Token" Weapons

GENEVA, October 10.

The British delegation has accepted the task of preparing a new draft Disarmament Convention, embodying all points of agreement resulting from the recent international negotiations.

Capt. Eden has already been in touch with the heads of delegations or major countries. He feels that essentials of the problem have already been reached. The main obstacle to negotiate are Germany's demand for "token" weapons and the question of penalties for breach of the Disarmament Convention.—Reuter's Special.

SIR J. SIMON BOUND FOR GENEVA

PARIS, October 10.

Sir John Simon flew from London hither and is travelling to Geneva, to-night.—Reuter's Special.

'IL DUCE' RECEIVES AMBASSADORS

ROME, Oct. 10.

Sgr. Mussolini has received the British and French Ambassadors.—Reuter's Special.

LIP SYMPATHY FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT

"Govt. Determined Not To Give Help", Says Kunzru

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

Mr. Hridaynath Kunzru replying to a government communique regarding the Bareilly Conference and government attitude towards the untouchables, criticises Government and says that all these things taken together leave us no doubt about the determination of the Government not to give any help to the Servants of Untouchables Society.

"A friendly attitude outwardly maintained by them seems to be nothing but diplomacy. It is for the public to judge whether in these circumstances the assurances of sympathy repeated in the official communique have an iota of sincerity in them," he declared.—A. P.

AGGRESSION OUTLAWED

Anti-war Treaty Signed By Argentina, Brazil, Chile, & Three Other States

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 10.

An Anti-war Treaty outlawing aggression and forcible acquisition of territory was signed by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay, in the presence of many diplomats and notabilities.—Reuter.

"GANDHI JAYANTI"

Rs. 1,80,000

The Gandhi Jayanti is over on Sunday the 8th instant, and we hasten to express our gratitude to the editors of all the national papers who gave their hearty co-operation during the period. No less gratitude, do we owe to the indefatigable Khadi Sevaks and Sevikas who unmindful of inconveniences and at the cost of their own private affairs, tried their utmost to canvass orders for Khadi during the Jayanti

Equal gratitude is due to those generous minded patrons of Khadi who celebrated the Jayanti in the only fitting manner by purchasing Khadi, it being the most potential article for the national uplift.

Total Khadi Sales during the period of Gandhi Jayanti come to Rs. 1,80,000 considering the most acute form of trade depression ever known within living memory, we consider this figure as the sign of the ever growing popularity of Khadi. The most sriking feature of the sale was that more than half the number of Khadi purchasers during the period was composed of entirely new converts and this establishes the fact that Khadi is spreading even to unknown quarters.

Long Live Khadi. Long Live Gandhiji.

The annual sports of the Grant Medical College were held on Tuesday. Photo shows the "egg and spoon" race in progress.

WHEAT AGREEMENT SIGNED

Export Of 35 Million Bushels Of Surplus To Be Subsidised

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

Mr. Wallace has signed the Wheat Marketing Agreement subsidising the export of about 35 million bushels of surplus wheat from the northwest States. Export will start immediately.—Reuter's Special.

Though southern parts of the Bijapur District still clamour for rain, the timely rains have saved the khariff crops from ruin. Sowing operations will now be undertaken by the agriculturists. The ground-nut crops are in a very good condition.—A. P.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

to us and administrations have done and are still doing a great deal to make railway travel more attractive; in many parts they have retained and even regained traffic by quoting cheap return tickets, introducing quick and more frequent services, and running light trains with halts between stations at villages and at road crossings. We have also improved our publicity. Although such methods have been successful in many parts, there are a number of branch lines which have not a hope of competing successfully against road competition. This applies specially to the Light Railways Companies, whose tracks ar eusually laid on the side of the road and whose shareholders are almost invariably guaranted a minimum rate of interest by either the Government of India, the Provincial Government or the District Board. Here again, the tax-payer has to foot the bill.

Mr. Jarrad last year advocated the advisability of taking advantage of cheap money and cheap markets to take in hand such works as will be required to meet increased traffic and such works as must be undertaken in the near future. After another year of curtailed expenditure this is even more advisable now than then. I do not doubt that the Government and the Railway Board realize this, still I feel that I should stress the importance of being prepared for the trade revival when at long last it comes. Such money as can be made available, whether under capital or depreciation, should be spent on the Open Line in improvements and replacements with the object of enabling railways to deal efficiently and expeditiously with all the traffic offering when traffic revives. One of our greatest needs is the replacement of a large number of wagons, which, though they have not yet reached the age of condemnation, are uneconomical to maintain.

The President concluded after making a reference to the future control of railways under the new constitution.

(Sir Joseph Bhore's Speech to the Railway Conference appears on page 7.)

COMPETITION BETWEEN RAIL & ROAD TRANSPORT

President Of Indian Ry. Conference Association Says It Is Tax-Payer Who Will Suffer In End Owing To Depletion In Earnings Of State-Owned Rys.

SIMLA, October 11.

In the course of his address delivered before the Indian Railway Conference Association, Simla on Wednesday, the President said:—

Looking back through the last twelve months, unfortunately a period of continued trade depression, the outstanding feature, has been the attempt made to secure the co-operation of the Provincial Governments and those interested in the road motor services with the object of minimising, if not eliminating, wasteful competition between rail and road transport. Indian railways have felt the effect of road competition later than railways of many other countries, but already they have lost passenger traffic to the roads to the value of about two crores of rupees annually. Owing to the long leads, competition for merchandise traffic has not yet reached serious proportions; such competition, however, is still in its infancy and the menace in that direction is undoubtedly ominous.

The excellent report compiled by Messrs. Kirkness and Mitchell made possible the proper study of the problem in all its aspects from the different points of view of all those with interests at stake. At the Road-Rail Conference in Simla last April, the financial implications of the problem, as they must affect the Central and Provincial Governments and the public, were very explained by the Hon. Sir George Schuster. That Conference undoubtedly created a better understanding of the problem as it concerns the different interests represented at it and brought out the necessity for co-ordination.

Generally, however, the public are far from being of this opinion, which is only natural on the part of many of them, not only because some of the most vociferous of the opponents of the railways in this controversy are by no means disinterested, but also because motor transport affords to a number of people a cheap and convenient door to door service which was not available before.

In the circumstances, it is hardly to be expected that they should be perturbed by the fact that most of the loss in the earnings of railways will eventually have to be made good by the tax-payers. So many of the public, moreover, believe or affect to believe, that the railways themselves are entirely to blame for losing traffic to the roads, and we are so often told that all we need to do is to put our own house in order, that perhaps I may be excused if I explain the case from the point of view of railways.

TWO ASPECTS OF PROBLEM.

In India there are two aspects of the problem of road-rail competition, the one common to all countries where such competition exists and the other peculiar to countries in which the railways are wholly or largely owned by the State. Even in the former case, it is not a matter of a straight fight between the two forms of transport; the public are involved in it because motor transport, as far as we are able to foresee at present, cannot entirely take the place of rail transport. One of the first essentials to the agricultural and industrial prosperity of a country is the transport of coal, mineral ores, agricultural produce and such heavy and bulky commodities as iron and steel products, etc., at very low rates. The need for this is specially important in a country of very long distances like India, where a great deal of such traffic on railways does not bear its full share of the total sum required to pay all expenses together with interest on capital.

These low rates are only possible owing to the higher charges that have been fixed for the more valuable traffic in accordance with what such traffic can well afford to pay. Experience has shown that, all over the world, it is the more highly rated traffic that railways are losing to the roads. We have not in this country come as yet to the necessity of enhancing rates generally on the lower rated commodities, but with unrestricted competition this must eventually be unavoidable. Though road competition has not yet brought us to that stage, its effect on our ability to reduce charges has already to be considered. We are constantly assailed with demands for a general reduction of rates and fares, and we are always examining the possibilities of increasing traffic by reductions in passenger fares and in rates for various commodities. Our scope for making such reductions is likely to be seriously restricted if we continue to lose traffic to the roads.

AREAS THAT NEED DEVELOPMENT.

There are many areas in India still needing development and, but for the complication introduced by road competition, these areas would, in due course, have been opened out by the construction of railways. It is now highly improbable that any railway administration, except possibly in South India, will undertake such construction in the future if there is any prospect of unregulated competition from the existing or future roads, and, therefore, in many areas motor transport will have immense opportunities. Future railway construction in this country will probably be almost entirely restricted to chord lines and through routes.

The second aspect of the problem more directly affects the State and consequently, the tax-payer, nearly eight hundred crores of whose money is invested in State Railways including those worked by companies. As explained by Sir Guthrie Russell at the Road-Rail Conference, the annual obligations of the Railway Board amount to 103 crores on account of payment of working expenses, interset charges on State capital, guaranteed interest on the capital contributed by the companies, depreciation charges and a contribution to the general revenues of the Central Government of one per cent. on the capital at charge.

During the last two years this last contribution has been impossible and during recent years it has only been possible to pay the whole of the other charges from the reserve fund, and, after that had been exhausted, by temporarily raiding the depreciation fund. It is obvious that the more the earnings of the State-owned railways are depleted, the less revenue the Central Government will be able to share out to the Provincial Governments, which will have to make good the deficits from the tax-payer.

I am far from advocating the repressive measures against motor competition which some Governments owining State Railways have taken, but it is clear that the public cannot afford to look on unconcerned and take the best that immediately offers to them from both forms of transport unless they are properly regulated and co-ordinated.

NOT EASY TO COMPETE

For the railways to meet the competition effectually is not easy. Quite apart from the fact that over half the mileage of railways in this country has roads parallel to it within ten miles, the railways, when they were constructed, were generally not taken through or into the towns and villages like the roads, but were kept outside. The difficulties in competing are further enhanced by the far greater capacity and flexibility of the roads. On a single line of railway, which is what most branches consist of, a very limited number of Trains can be run in a given time. To increase this capacity by doubling, interlocking and improvement of track would cost in the aggregate a prohibitive amount and even then the capacity would fall short of the road capacity.

Reasonable competition is good for any industry or transport concern; so also is the urge to us to put our house in order. Both have undoubtedly acted as spurs

(Continued in Col. 5)

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